The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. II NO. 169 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	To s.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
15th July	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
25th "	Persia	8000	....	....
1st Aug.	Saxonia	6000	Medina	12500
8th "	Caledonia	8000	....	....
15th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd "	India	8000	....	....
29th "	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
5th Sept.	Arabia	9000	....	....
12th "	China	8000	Malwa	11000
19th "	Himalaya	7000	....	....
26th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia	8000	....	....
10th "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
17th "	Caledonia	8000	....	....
24 "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st "	Marmora	10500	....	....
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th "	Arabia	9000	....	....
21st "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	25000
28th "	Malwa	11000	....	....
5th Dec.	China	8000	Medina	13500
12th "	Persia	9000	....	....
19th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th "	Kaiser-i-Hind	11400	....	....

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
20th Febry	Caledonia	8,000	....	....
27th "	Marmora	10500	....	....
6th March	Kaiser-i-Hind	11400	....	....
13th "	Salsette	6000	Macedonia	10500
20th "	Mantua	11000	....	....
27th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	25000
1st April	Chusan*	8000	....	....
3rd "	Arabia	9000	....	....
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mantua	13500
17th "	Malwa	11000	....	....
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malojn	10000
29th "	India*	8000	....	....
1st May	Caledonia	8000	....	....
8th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th "	Kaiser-i-Hind	11400	....	....

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
the Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5143	10th July	24th July
Kinia Maru	B. Tsuda	3805	22th "	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S. Murayama	4668	9th Aug.	21st "
Siam Maru	T. Tezuka	3735	...	4th Septr.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakomoto	4709	6th Sept	18th Sep.
Kamakura Maru	S. Nishimura	5128	20th "	2nd Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinal
Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris ..... A&C	9239	..	18th July.
City of Marseilles* A&C	8800	..	25th July.
City of Glasgow .. A&C	6529	..	5th Aug.
City of Poona .... A&C	7474	..	12th Aug.
City of Lahore .... A&C	6875	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta .... A&C	5415	27th Aug.	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.
SPRING 1915

Steamers.	ons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th "	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th "	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	29th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th April
City of Cairo A&C	....	21st "	....
City of Benares A&C	6934	....	27th "
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May	10th "
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June	....

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd cla. Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	376	601	420	640
London via Marseilles	650	1,001	480	900
Liverpool	605	967	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	903	..	727

Concession granted to Families Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 80,000,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalny)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.

BARPETA, 3200. Thur. 23rd July about 9 a.m. Direct.
LINGA 2185, Fri. 24th July *6 a.m. Direct
*or later on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH,
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARPETA" 3200 tons on Thursday, the 23rd July, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANKURA" 3,159, tons on Thursday the 23rd July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
†PENTAKOTA	3418	Thursday 23rd July
*PURNEA	3306	" 6th Aug.
†PALAMCOTTA	3413	" 20th Aug.
*PUNDUA	3305	" 3rd Sept.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

17th July, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS 1914-1915.

Steam	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. W.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	633	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83, Medow Street,
7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANKING.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed capital	£1,500,000
Paid up Capital	£ 400,000
in course of increase to	£ 600,000
Reserve Fund	£ 30,000
Uncalled Capital	£ 150,000
Capital called for payment by 30th September, 14	£ 200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

MODERN ORNAMENTS OF DRESS.

GEMMED CLUSTER NECKLETS.

NECKLETS SINGLE STONE.

JEWELLED VELVET NECKSLIDES.

JEWELLED FINGER RINGS

JEWELLED PENDANT EARRINGS

EARRINGS SINGLE AND CLUSTER

WATCHES BRACELET & PENDANT

ETC.

Those in search of modern fancies in gemmed ornaments, something distinctive or remarkable for individual touches of artistic dealing and out of the convention—every-day type, will derive considerable interest from an inspection of our stock, and that interest will help to reveal the fact that we still maintain our reputation for progressiveness in the selection of the most charming and graceful novelties. An inspection will also disclose the reality that our prices compare most favourably with London Cash Prices and in many cases—chiefly ornaments set with coloured gems—prices are lower, while the handiwork as a whole will expose a standard impossible to criticise for daintiness and quality.

In ORNAMENTAL WATCHES we have a bright, novel and pleasing collection for choice. Every watch is fitted with a high-grade lever movement, is sturdily cased and guaranteed. Our collection, therefore, is of a totally distinct class to the feather-weight, or paper-thick class commonly known in the "cheap" trade as "Display Goods."

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

Jewellers, Watchmakers, Silversmiths, &c.
BOMBAY & POONA

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India,
D. Merwan & Co.,
24 Medow Street, Fort
Branch 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Made from the Prescription of two

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1968.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Steam's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot unertake to send Replies to Advertisements unles a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.: New BEGINNERS' Evening Class opening July 16. Other classes for all stages, French Room Prof. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. 3089

A EUROPEAN FAMILY at MAZAGON would be glad to accommodate 2 respectable young men as Boarders. Apply Box No. 743, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3249

A COMMODIOUS stable STALLS with Syces' quarters are available for hire, in Fort near Messrs. Graham and Co. Apply J. E. MISTRY c/o Central Bank, Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fort. 2010

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

CHEMISTS ASSISTANT WANTED. Apply stating qualification and experience, enclosing references to BATHGATE & Co., Chemists, Calcutta. 2018

WANTED Employment by a LADY SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Sound experience. Excellent testimonials, willing to start on Rs. 80 per mensem. Apply to Box No. 533, care of this paper.

WANTED PERSONS to apply for FREE Particulars on American Plans. A Golden Opportunity of acquiring wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7, Bhavnagar. 398

A FULLY QUALIFIED NURSE requires passage Home in return for services in August. Invalid or infant. Apply NURSE care of "Bombay Chronicle." 2040

WANTED A MASTER TAILOR for the Poona Horse, Secunderabad.
He will be required to bring two assistants. A personal interview will be required before engagement. The average amount earned by the Master Tailor during the months of January, February and March was Rs. 250 a month. Apply in writing, with copies of testimonials, to QUARTER-MASTER, Poona Horse. 2907

WANTED a SUB-OVERSEER, post permanent; pay rupees thirty to forty per month, according to qualifications, rising upto rupees seventy per month, annual increment rupees five if the work be satisfactory. Apply sharp stating pay required, qualifications, and age to NAVLAKHA, M.T., Licensed Architect, Engineer, and Surveyor, Boulton Market, Karachi. 2215

WANTED an experienced and energetic FOREST OFFICER. Candidate, who has passed Dehradoon or Poona Examination and one who has recently retired from Government service, preferred. Apply with testimonials and stating minimum salary acceptable to RAI PITAMBER DAS BAHADUR, Manager Balrampur Raj, Oudh. 2214

WANTED a SENIOR EXAMINER on Rs. 125, with overtime allowance. Apply with testimonials to Superintendent, Bengal Secretariat Press, Calcutta.
F. GILBERT,
Offg. Superintendent,
Government Printing, Bengal.
Writers' Buildings,
Calcutta, the 9th July 1914. 2021

WANTED for the Dufferin Hospital, Fort Sandeman, Baluchistan, a qualified FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON on Rs. 100 rising by yearly increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 150 with free quarters, two months' leave on 2-3rds of pay every 2nd year and actual travelling expenses on first joining and leaving provided she does not resign within two years from date of engagement.
Apply with recent testimonials to the Political Agent in Zhob, Fort Sandeman.
A. L. JACOB, Major
2020 Political Agent in Zhob.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR—REQUIRED for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, in November next a FOREMAN INSTRUCTOR with practical experience in the care of Boilers and the running of Steam, Gas and Oil engines.
Initial pay offered Rs. 200 monthly with Free quarters.
Applications will be received up to July 30th, 1914.
Further particulars on application to Secretary to the Governing Body, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
B. HEATON,
Secretary,
2212 Governing Body, C. E. College.

WANTED.

WANTED—Ladies and Gentlemen leaving Bombay to advantageously sell their furniture, etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 680, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2956

WANTED—Qualified DOCTORS for steamers. Apply THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Arab Steamers, Ld., 15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. 2022

WANTED an EUROPEAN ENGINEER: one with Marine experience preferred. Apply OAKES & Co. Ltd., BEEHIVE FOUNDRY MADRAS. 3228

WANTED A BROKER or responsible man for Cotton Seeds, Rape Seeds and similar exporting articles. Only experienced person need apply to Box No. 744, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3261

WANTED for Officers' Mess, 66th Punjabis, Rangoon, a good COOK. Pay Rs. 50 p. m.
Apply with copies of testimonials to MESS PRESIDENT. 2011

WANTED SALESMAN Senior experienced well-introduced for crockery enamel, glassware by European Import firm. Apply Box No. 742, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3248

WANTED Locomotive Superintendent for light railways. Must have had running shed experience. Pay Rs. 600 to Rs 800, according to qualifications.—Apply by letter with copies of certificates, to MARTIN & Co., Calcutta. 2010

PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSISTANT WANTED
With experience in the sale of photographic materials and ability to supervise developing, printing and enlarging.
Apply to BATHGATE & Co., Chemists' Calcutta. 2019

WANTED at once in Mussoorie, and winter months Calcutta, thoroughly trustworthy ENGLISH NURSE for two children, ages 2 and 4. Ayah kept. Apply Mrs. J. Bruce "Glen Rannock," Mussoorie. 2096

ASSISTANT MISTRESS for Junior Form, required in September next for Auckland House School, Simla. Apply at once to The PRINCIPAL, stating age, examination, qualifications, experience and school in which educated, enclosing copies of testimonials. 2008

WANTED a B. Sc. for Pratap High School Tehri. Pay Rs. 75—5—150. Post permanent. Rs. 25 p. m. more if willing to serve as Manager Boarding house also.—Apply to SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL OF REGENCY, Tehri-Garhwal State. 2016

WANTED a DRAFTSMAN, who is also good Estimater. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to
ASSISTANT COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEER,
2022 Karachi.

WANTED a STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST for the Commissioner's Office, Berar, on a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem with good prospects. Must have passed the Intermediate examination and be not over 25 years of age. Apply with testimonials to THE COMMISSIONER, Berar, Amraoti Camp. 2017

WANTED at once—fully QUALIFIED DOCTOR (woman), to take charge of charitable dispensary for women and children in small town during 7 months each year and for the remaining months to camp at 5 chief towns in the district. Midwife kept. Apply without delay with copies of testimonials, stating qualifications and salary required to—
Mrs. EMANUEL,
3212 Alibag.

WANTED an Engineer-Secretary for the Mussoorie Municipality. Salary Rs. 450 per mensem with Rs. 30 Horse allowance.
Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the Chairman, Municipal Board, up to the 31st August, 1914. The successful candidate will be required to take over the work on 1st April, 1915, but should be prepared to arrive two or three months earlier to gain local experience.
By Order,
A. ANDERSON, Captain,
Secretary and Engineer,
Municipal Board,
2008 Mussoorie.

FOR SALE.

JUST the car for the monsoon. A second-hand good as New Landaulette Napier 15 H. P. 4 cylinder. Owner wishes to buy a smaller car. Car can be seen at Mr. Cottrell's City Garage. 2015

FOR SALE.—1 DOUBLE BARREL RIFLE BY MANTON and Co., 577 bore, 1 Double Barrel Breech Loading Shot Gun by Alexander Henry and 1 Oxypathor by the Oxypathor Coy., of Canada, Ltd. Apply to the ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL, High Court, Bombay. 3243

FOR SALE—45/50 H. P. MERCEDES CAR, Live Axle, magnificent seven-seated open touring Torpedo Body by Mulliner of Long Acre, London. In perfect condition as new Warland detachable rims, 4 spare rims with extra tyres almost new. C. A. V. Dynamo and lighting set comprising 5, 12 Volt Electric Lamps, 2 Cigar lighters, dash lamp and Electric Klaxon horn. Autobox Horn fitted under bonnet, etc., all complete. Hopper one man winding hood, fitted with ice boxes as foot rests and tool boxes under floor and running boards. Very fast. Done 84 miles per hour. Cost new and with additions over £1,400. Owner selling to make room for another car. Price Rs. 11,000. No fault, will give 12 months' guarantee. Can be seen and tried in Bombay. Apply to Box No. 741, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3247

FOR SALE.

CLEARANCE SALE—Huge reductions. 10,000 pieces of Music going at Half Price. L. M. FURTADO & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 3254

FOR SALE—One of the best ESTATES in Simla. Would make an A-1 Hotel. Extensive grounds, and a large house full of valuable timbers. Particulars from "M" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 3256

FOR SALE.—HAMMOND TYPEWRITER. Latest model, No. 12A. Bichromatic ribbon. Four shuttles of different types. In excellent order. Rs. 150 or reasonable offer. Apply Box No. 534, "Bombay Chronicle." 2008

TO BE LET.

TO SUBLET a commodious airy place for office on first floor in Hamam Street, Fort. Rent Rs. 40/- a month. Apply ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY, Tel. No. 2,569. 3257

TO BE LET at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious FLAT of 2 large rooms, one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 666 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2902

TO LET—From 1st August: No. 21, Mount Road, Mazagon, Bungalow with garden. Drawing and Dining room, 2 large rooms, 2 Dressing and 2 Bath Rooms, Kitchen godown and servants' quarters. Apply Mrs. de ROZARIO, Mount Road, Mazagon, Tram Terminus. Rent Rs. 110 with stables, without Rs. 100. 3230

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION of candidates for employment in the Military Accounts Department will be held in the Office of the Controller of Military Accounts, 5th Division, Mhow, on the 17th and 18th August, 1914, at 11 a.m.
2. The names of the first 12 successful candidates will be registered in the order in which they pass, and appointments in the department will be offered by seniority as occasion demands.
3 The subjects for examination and maximum marks allotted to each will be:—

	Marks.
English orthography and hand-writing, to be tested by writing from dictation	200
English Composition	100
Colloquial	50
Arithmetic	100

Candidates will be required to obtain not less than 50 per cent. of marks in each subject and not less than 60 per cent. of the aggregate.
4. Each candidate will be required to produce the following documents before he will be permitted to present himself for examination:—
(a) Satisfactory evidence that he is not less than 18 and more than 25 years of age.
(b) A certificate of good moral character attested by two trustworthy persons.
(c) A statement of educational qualifications with copies of certificates gained at examinations and copies of other testimonials.

In addition to the above certificates each candidate will be required to state in his application the particular caste and sect to which he belongs. Only those candidates who are willing to accept the pay of Rs. 25, on appointment, and who are prepared to serve any where in or out of India, Field Service, etc., need apply, an intimation to this effect being noted in the application.
5. Candidates desirous of presenting themselves for examination should apply by letter to the Controller of Military Accounts, forwarding at the same time the certificates enumerated in para 4. Applications will be received up to the 31st July, 1914. Envelopes containing applications should be endorsed as follows:—
"Application for Entrance Examination."
6. The candidates should clearly understand that no travelling expenses will be allowed either for their appearing at the examination or taking up the appointment if selected for an appointment.
7. Only those candidates whose applications have been accepted (of which they will be informed by post) will be permitted to attend the examination.
8. All members of the Military Accounts Department are liable for service anywhere throughout India, Baluchistan or Burma, and also for field or foreign service in any country when occasion demands it.
9. The candidates must distinctly understand that preference will be given to those domiciled within the area of the 5th (Mhow) Division.
R. CARR-HALL, Major,
Controller of Military Accounts,
5th Division.
Mhow, 11th July, 1914. 5595

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON 1914.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF ENTRANCE FEES.

THE ENTRANCE FEES for all races of the value of Rs. 1,000 to the Winner have been reduced as follows:—
Viz.:—1st Entry Rs. 5 and 2nd Entry Rs. 10 instead of 1st Entry Rs. 10 and 2nd Entry Rs. 20 as published in the Programme of the Poona Racing Season 1914.
2. The dates of Entries, Forfeits etc., will, however, remain as previously notified in the Programme already published and issued.
By Order,
H. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
W. I. T. C.
Poona, 25th June, 1914. 3043

BARODA STATE RAILWAYS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1st August next for unloading about 1,000 tons of steel rails, etc., from trucks in the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Bombay and forwarding them to Dwarka by sea. Rate to include unloading and stacking at Dwarka.
ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
Railways & Communications,
3259 Baroda.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

4 P. C. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 41 LAKHS.

TANSA MAIN RE-DUPLICATION SCHEME AND WORKS AUXILIARY THERETO.

HAVING, with the sanction of the Government of India, raised in 1913 29 Lakhs out of the loan of 70 Lakhs sanctioned for the Re-duplication of the Tansa Water Works, Main and other auxiliary works, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay now hereby invites tenders for the balance aggregating 41 lakhs as follows:—
(i) Rs. 20,40,000 repayable in 40 years ending 1st June 1954.
(ii) Rs. 20,60,000 repayable in 60 years ending 1st June 1974.
2. The Loan is raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous loans not yet fully paid off.
TENDERS.
3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loan will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 12 o'clock (noon), Bombay Time, on Wednesday, the 22nd July 1914. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.
4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the 4 per cent. Debenture Loan of 41 lakhs" and deposited with the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.
5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas; it must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.
6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper of any sum tendered for.
7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted, will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the 30th November 1914.
8. In the event of the Loan being oversubscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable, which amounts to less than Rs. 500.
DEPOSITS.
9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. of the par value of debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made, as specified in clause 7.
10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—
(a) Cash or currency notes.
(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.
(c) Government Promissory Notes, Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.
11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes or Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, will, in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part, be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.
12. If, after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.
13. Deposits on tenders which may not be accepted either wholly or in part, will be returned without interest, on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.
INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.
14. Interest will be paid half yearly in Bombay at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the loan on the dates of repayment mentioned above.
15. Interest will be paid in Bombay by the Bank of Bombay, or such other agent or agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf as follows:—
From the date of payment in full to the 30th November 1914, on 1st December 1914, and thereafter on the 1st June and 1st Deecmber of each year.
16. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the date specified in clause 7 above, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.
17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office.
P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 4th July 1914. 3107

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

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Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.
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8- 6 ,,	Bhopal	,, 21- 6
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13-15 ,,	Jhansi.....	,, 16-52
15-3 ,,	Gwalior	,, 14- 1
17-48 ,,	Agra Cantonment.....	,, 11-13
18-38 ,,	Muttra	,, 10-18
21- 0 ,,	Delhi.....	,, 8-0
21-30 Dep.		Arr. 7-35
22- 9 ,,	Ghaziabad	Dep 7- 5
23-10 ,,	Meerut Cantonment	,, 5-59
1-24 ,,	Saharanpur	,, 3-58
3- 0 ,,	Ambala Cantonment.....	,, 2-17
5-18 ,,	Ludhiana.....	,, 23-44
6-24 ,,	Jullundar.....	,, 22-37
8- 2 ,,	Amritsar	,, 21- 7
9-33 ,,	Lahore	,, 20- 1
16- 5 ,,	Rawalpindi	,, 13-32
20-13 Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment	,, 8-48

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

17-0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay ..	Arr.	12-35
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi.....	Dep	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-10
2-45 Arr.	Ambala.....	Dep.	2-17
3-40 Dep.		Arr.	1-50
5.33 Arr.	Kalka.....	Dep.	0-40
6-15 Dep.		Arr.	24-0
12-10 Arr.	Simla.....	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW

17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
18-15 Arr.	Jhansi.....	Dep.	15-52
13-55 Dep.		Arr.	15-11
16-15 ,,	Orai.....	Dep.	13- 9
18-35 ,,	Cawnpore	,,	10-52
19-50 Arr.	Lucknow.....	,,	9-32

BETWEEN JHANSI AND DEHRA DUN.

13-35 Dep.	Jhansi	Arr.	15-32
15-14 ,,	Gwalior	Dep.	14- 1
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi.....	Dep.	8- 0
30 Dep.		Arr.	7-35
- 4 Arr.	Saharanpur.....	Dep.	3-58
5- 0 Dep.		Arr.	2-50
6-43 Arr.	Lhakar	Dep.	1-42
7-10 Dep.		Arr.	23-50
10-25 Arr.	Dehra Dun.....	Dep.	21-15

For Up journey, read from bottom right hand

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263 Ag. General Traffic Manager.

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MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.

53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 21st July at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, a quantity of piece-goods, cycles and the following furniture such as:—
Drawing room suites lined tapestry, Robert made easy chairs on castors lined rich velvet and tapestry, teakwood substantial bedsteads, verandah benches, wooden screens, wall clocks, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cabinets, book-cases and cupboards, phonographs, and records, hatstands, English office chairs, etc., etc.
Property of a gentleman:—
1 fancy enamelled English bath tub.
1 piano by Collard and Collard, newly renovated.
By order of the office concerned:—
8 new Empire typewriters, 4 second-hand Remington and 3 ost typewriters.
By order of the mortgagee (office) concerned and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Khursetjee B. Ghandi:—
5 Empire Foolscap typewriters No 2.
2 Empire Brief typewriters No. 2.
1 Empire Policy typewriter No. 2.
At 3-30 p.m.
Several gent's new and second-hand bicycles, 1 lot rubber tyres and tubes for cycles.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th July, 1914.

D'LAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A PRINTING PRESS SLIGHTLY USED.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd July current, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. D'LAL and Co. under instructions from the concerned will sell, at Bhat Bazaar, near Mandvi, No. 471-73 by Public Auction, one Printing Press, slightly used and in perfect order, comprising:—
Cutting Machine, 28 by 28, by Payne and Co.
Perforating Machine, 20.
Treadle Machine, 15 by 20.
Treadle Machine, 12 by 8.
Hand Machine, 28 by 20, by Payne and Co.
Double Crown Machine, 34½ by 32.
Stitching Machine, ¾ inch size.
Monogram Machine, Types both English and Gujarati, together with all the accessories.
Will be kept "on view" three days before the day of sale.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 3 days from the day of sale.
D'LAL & Co.
Bombay, 17th July, 1914.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY
PALACE OF VARIETIES.
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WHAT A NIGHT LAST NIGHT
WE HAD TO MOVE THE ROOF
EVEN THE STARS
WERE JEALOUS OF
OUR STARS
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WATERBURY BROS. AND TENNEY
The funniest comedy musical act you ever saw.
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More popular than ever in her new songs.
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A quaint and original shadowgraphist.
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The great golden statue act.
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All lucky buyers of goods from our shop during any one of the days to be fixed by us and declared under sealed cover within the period of sale WILL GET BACK THEIR MONEY paid to us on producing the said date cash receipt.

Try your luck at CHINA-JAPAN STORES with lucky piece in your hand, cut your lucky.

After the sale is over, the sealed cover will be opened and the LUCKY DAY declared.

Branch Shop at Victoria Dock, opposite Seamen's Rest. 433

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Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2 per case.
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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 16TH JULY 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 16th July 1914 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.40" of rain. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been widespread and heavy; Agra has had 3.42", Mainpuri 1.96", Cawnpore 1.36", Jhansi 2.90" and Allahabad 2.49". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect except at Agra and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Saugor has had 0.97", Jubbulpore 1.78", Hoshangabad 2.14", Khandwa and Amraoti 0.37" each, Akola 0.22", Nagpur 0.87", Chanda 1.33" and Raipur 1.52". Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at most stations.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.25", Ratnagiri 0.31", Mormugao 0.67" and Karwar 2.16". Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad, fairly general in the south Bombay Deccan and local in the north Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0.20", Sholapur 1.36", Belgaum 0.70", Aurangabad 1.04", Nizamabad 0.55" and Hyderabad 0.37". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—There has been a considerable increase in the rainfall in the United and the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan; it has been widespread and heavy in the United Provinces, nearly general and moderate to heavy in the south Bombay Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general also on the west Coast of the Central Provinces and Hyderabad, and fairly general and moderate to heavy in the Peninsula and on the north Madras Coast but has ceased in Rajputana and been insignificant in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. In the Punjab, Ambala reports moderate rain.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula and in the United and the Central Provinces; fairly general rain in north Hyderabad; local rain in the east Punjab; some showers in the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, Rajputana, the north Punjab and possibly Gujarat and Kathiawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 16th of July 1914.

STATION.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hour.	Total 1st Jun. to date.	Variation 1st Jun. to date.
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (9th)	89.7	85.6	68	..	..	..
Jask	95.1	85.6	84	..	0.78	0.72
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (9th)	91.3	86.9	79	..	0.49	0.32
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103.4	84.5	78	..	2.30	0.87
Rawalpindi	101.1	82.3	79	..	6.44	0.84
Lahore	103.4	84.2	86	..	2.80	—1.76
Sirsa	103.6	83.3	74	..	2.02	..
Ambala	91.7	77.3	89	0.40	7.32	—0.67
Delhi	99.0	77.3	92	..	5.24	—2.73
UNITED INCHS—						
Agra	90.5	76.3	95	3.42	10.86	3.13
Mainpuri	90.1	77.5	95	1.98	4.89	—3.08
Jhansi	86.1	75.5	85	2.90	11.72	0.53
Cawnpore	92.8	78.3	95	1.36	8.44	0.87
Allahabad	81.6	76.7	91	2.49	17.62	7.34
SIND AND RAJPU A:						
Jacobabad	112.1	84.8	77	..	1.68	1.03
Karachi	87.9	81.5	87	..	5.13	2.52
Ajmer	99.0	77.2	73	..	5.97	—0.17
Jaipore	92.3	78.9	74	..	9.05	2.75
Kotah	90.6	80.4	80	..	6.31	—2.83
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.1	79.2	82	..	3.81	—1.19
Dwarka	87.8	81.6	97	..	11.51	4.65
Veraval	82.4	79.1	87	0.08	7.44	0.96
Rajkot	91.7	78.0	84	..	11.45	1.03
Bhavnagar Para	90.6	78.4	92	0.08	14.17	7.66
Surat	88.3	79.7	92	0.01	29.50	12.25
Ahmedabad	89.6	78.0	85	..	10.75	0.33
Deesa	90.3	78.2	82	..	4.76	—1.06
Neemuch	84.9	74.3	88	..	8.72	0.68
Indore	85.4	73.1	85	0.07	10.88	0.17
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	77.3	73.3	93	1.78	11.50	—5.15
Saugor	78.8	71.7	98	0.97	11.11	—3.12
Hoshangabad	84.8	73.2	96	2.14	17.04	4.63
Khandwa	81.1	74.2	85	0.37	9.79	0.13
Akola	83.9	74.5	87	0.22	9.68	—0.60
Amraoti	88.9	73.6	94	0.37	6.44	—5.36
Nagpur	84.7	73.9	91	0.87	12.85	—3.78
Chanda	87.4	74.4	94	1.33	10.80	—5.32
Raipur	77.9	73.7	95	1.52	11.83	—3.60
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.9	80.2	87	0.25	20.51	—18.47
Ratnagiri	85.3	77.7	86	0.31	47.44	—0.50
Mormugao	83.0	75.3	91	0.67	55.25	7.96
Karwar	80.9	74.1	98	2.16	73.36	12.39
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	83.6	73.9	80	0.20	8.59	1.51
Ahmednagar	83.2	71.3	75	0.02	8.24	1.33
Poona	81.4	71.7	90	0.09	8.34	0.14
Sholapur	86.6	72.1	82	1.36	8.26	1.29
Bijapur	91.7	71.7	76	..	1.57	—2.97
Belgaum	74.5	68.4	90	0.70	9.94	—6.05
Aurangabad	80.7	71.0	90	1.04	11.04	2.84
Nizamabad (Indur).	90.1	74.4	83	0.55	17.97	5.28
Hyderabad	90.2	72.7	86	0.37	12.62	5.42
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Calicut	78.0	72.4	95	1.26	67.77	8.81
Calicut	81.2	73.1	95	0.88	51.12	0.40
Cochin	84.5	73.7	8	0.84	35.51	—5.27
Colombo	86.7	79.1	..	..	12.57	1.76
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	101.3	78.2	83	25	3.91	—3.97
Bellary	95.2	76.6	64	..	0.47	—2.35
Goddapah	96.9	78.5	63	..	5.14	—0.07
Madras	90.9	77.9	79	0	1.72	—2.13
Bangalore	88.8	66.9	64	..	4.32	—0.78
Coimbator	92.9	70.2	67	0.21	1.28	—0.98
Trichinopoly	99.7	80.2	60	..	0.66	—1.33
Nempatam	96.1	78.9	76	..	0.87	—1.44

PUNITIVE POLICE AT DAYADRA.

It is notified in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette" that whereas it appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the conduct of the inhabitants of the village of Dayadra in the Broach District renders it expedient to employ additional police in the said village for a further period of one year, in continuation of the period sanctioned in Government Notification dated the 4th June 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the employment in the local area of the said village of one head constable of the first grade and five armed constables for a further period of one year, and to direct that the cost of such additional police (Rs. 1,340-8-4) shall be defrayed wholly by a rate charged on the Sunni Bohra inhabitants of the said village.

The Jaghirdar of Arni has made a free grant of one acre of land to the Ootacamund Municipal Council on his woodland property with a view to a Municipal school being erected thereon.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 16.

The monsoon gave abundant rain yesterday over the whole country except North-west India, both currents being particularly active. The temperature remains normal or in defect.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, Central India, East Central Provinces, Hyderabad, the West Coast of the Peninsula; local in Upper Burma, the Bombay Deccan, and the North Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in East Punjab, Mysore, and South-east Madras.

Chief amounts:—Tavoy four inches; Moulmein one and a half; Bassein two; Diamond Island three; Toungoo one; Kyaukpyu fifteen; Akyab seven; Bhamo two; Myitkyina and Sibsagar one and a half; Cox's Bazar, Chittagong and Jessore one; Narayanganj three; Darjeeling two; False Point one; Sambalpur one and a half; Naya Dumga two; Benares one; Allahabad and Lucknow two; Cawnpore one and a half; Jhansi and Agra three; Mainpuri two; Meerut, Debra Dun, Chakrata one and a half; Roorkee one; Mussoorie and Simla two; Nowgong five; Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Pendra two; Saugor one; Rajpur and Chanda one and a half; Pachmarhi three; Karwar two; Sholapur one and a half; Aurangabad and Mercara one; Mangalore one and a half.

Forecast.—Extension of rainfall into the submontaine districts of the Punjab.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 16th July was 29 901 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch, for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make is comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

Government Observatory, Colaba,
Bombay, July 15th 1914

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.683 inche.
Temperature of Air	83.3 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.5 ,,
Dew Point	78.0 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.831 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	7.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.9 ,,
Minimum do. do.	79.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,W:W,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	327 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.06inches.
Total fall during month	3.63 ,,
Total fall during year	20.47 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th	0.22

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Times	Depth on sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on sill.
	July	h. m	ft. in.	July. h. m.	ft. in.
Th	16	m 5 22	24 0	16 m. 10 45	21 7
		4 44 a	25 0	11 51a	18 8
F	17	m 6 32	24 1	17 m 0 10a	21 11
		5 30a	24 6		18 0
S	18	m 8 6	24 6	18 m 0 51	18 4
		6 40a	24 2	1 43a	22 0
S	19	m 9 12	25 4	19 m 1 49	17 11
		7 35a	24 2	2 54a	21 8
M	20	m 9 59	26 3	20 m 2 38	17 4
		9 4a	24 6	3 51a	21 1
Tu	21	m 10 40	27 2	21 m 3 25	16 8
		10 2a.	25 0	4 39a	20 5
W	22	m 11 18	28 0	22 m 4 10	16 1
		10 53a	25 9	5 20a	19 7

The following are the hours of rise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

July 16 (Thursday) Sunrise 6h. 8m. Sunset 7h 20m
,, 17 (Friday) ,, 6h. 9m. ,, 7h 20m
,, 18 (Saturday) ,, 6h. 9m. ,, 7h. 20m
,, 19 (Sunday) ,, 6h. 9m. ,, 7h. 20m
,, 20 (Monday) ,, 6h. 9m. ,, 7h. 20m
,, 21 (Tuesday) ,, 6h. 10m. ,, 7h. 19m
,, 22 (Wednesday) ,, 6h. 12 m. ,, 7h. 18m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, July 7th, 7h, 29-8m p.m; Last Quarter, 15th, 1h, 1-1m p.m; Apogee, 15th 3-8h. p.m; New Moon, 23rd 3h. 8-4m. a.m; Perigee, 28th, 5-5h. p.m; First Quarter, 30th, 5h 21-0 m. a.m.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, July 16.

Mr. C. C. Boyd, Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, was in charge of the current duties of the office of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, in addition to his own, from the 31st May to the 6th June 1914 (both days inclusive).

Mr. K. C. Sen, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Nasik, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Natwarlal M. Parekhji, District Deputy Collector in the district of Surat, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Vice Mr. Harilal Jethabhai retired, Mr. Shapurji Darashah to be a Second Grade Deputy superintendent of Police.

Mr. W. W. Clifford to be a Third Grade Deputy Snuperintendent of Police.

Mr. W. W. Smart, I. C. S., Special Officer in charge of the Survey of lands suitable for sugarcane cultivation, Poona, is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for nine months with effect from 21st August 1914.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain W. G. Ayscough, 7th (D. C. O.) Rajputs, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmedabad, in addition to his military duties, vice Captain W. A. Gover proceeding on leave.

Mr. G. T. Garratt, I. C. S., passed an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard on 6th July 1914.

The Rev. W. F. M. Hamerton, Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, is granted privilege leave in combination with furlough up to two years.

The Rev. G. F. Harvey, Chaplain of Devlali, to be Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, vice the Rev. W. F. M. Hamerton proceeding on leave.,

The Rev. J. C. Hall, Garrison Chaplain, to be Chaplain of Devlali vice the Rev. G. F. Harvey.

The Rev. C. B. G. Collier, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay, to be Garrison Chaplain, in addition to his duties, as a temporary measure.

The Rev. G. A. Campbell Bell, Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind, is granted privilege leave in combination with furlough on medical certificate up to six months.

During the absence on leave of Mr. D. R. MacIntosh, Mr. E. F. Elton to act as Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers.

Mr. P. Weir to act as First Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers and to do duty in Bombay.

Mr. J. R. Allan to do duty as Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers in Sind.

Mr. H. Wray, Executive Engineer, is permitted to retire from the service from the 18th July 1914, instead of from 30th June 1914.

Mr. G. R. Datar, Additional Assistant Judge, Thana, is granted privilege leve for one fonth from the 24th June 1914.

Assistant Surgeon N. J. Vazifdar, L. M. & S., acting Second Assistant to the Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay, has been appointed as a permanent Third Assistant to the Chemical Analyser with effect from the 1st April 1914.

Major A. W. Tuke, I. M. S., and Captain N. N. G. C. McVean, I. M. S., respectively delivered over and received medical charge of His Majesty's Common Prison and House of Correction on the 10th July 1914.

MAJOR'S WIFE AND A SUBALTERN

A WEALTHY RUNAWAY.

Major Henry John Pack Beresford in the Dublin Courts, on June 26, sought a divorce "a mensa et thoro" (equivalent to judicial separation, the Divorce Act not applying to Ireland) from his wife, Sybil Maud, on the ground of her misconduct with Charles Stuart Burnett, stated to have been a subaltern in the petitioner's regiment, says the "Daily Mail." The case was not defended.

Mr. Samuels, K.C., for the petitioner, said that the wife had considerable wealth A Miss Bell, she was a ward of court, with a sum of something like £70,000 in consols lying there, of which £40,000 had been brought into settlement, leaving £30,000 outstanding. She had also property in Algiers worth something like £25,000, and other means. The marriage had been a very happy one up to the time of certain incidents and it was a heartrending matter for Major Beresford to seek a divorce.

In November, 1912, Mrs. Beresford told her husband that she wanted to go to London to do Christmas shopping, and would stay at the Hyde Park Hotel. Mr. Burnett would be in London, and she would say good-bye to him on his departure for Africa. She went to London, and stayed at the St. Pancras Hotel with Mr. Burnett.

Shortly after her return she seemed depressed, and on one occasion she was in tears. She told Major Beresford that he would have to know it all some time. Two days afterwards at luncheon she again burst into tears and made a confession.

Major Beresford for gave her, and for the sake of their children and their respective families an arrangement was made by which they would continue to live in the same house. In August, 1913, a child was born. Mrs. Beresford went again to London, and asked that the child and its nurse should be sent to her. They went, and Major Beresford received a letter from his wife admitting misconduct. The letter came from Paris, and with it was a hotel bill and a card, on which his wife said that she had made up her mind that she wished to be divorced.

Major Beresford in his evidence said that £30,000 had been settled on his wife and £10,000 had been settled on him by her. He was not the father of the child born in August last year.

Mr. Justice Dodd, remarking that it was a sad and pitiable story, pronounced the decree with costs.

The Anglo-Italian Scientific expedition to the Karakoram reached Depsang (17,300 feet) in the first week in June, and the meteorologists of the expedition have settled permanently in that desolate spot for two months. The remainder of the expedition has been divided into four parts, Dr. De Fillipi himself with Major Wood, R. E., having gone for a preliminary exploration of the Remo glacier. Meanwhile the physicists of the expedition are continuing their gravitational, magnetic and aerial observations.

ANOTHER MUNICIPALITY SUPERSEDED

The following "Proclamation" appears in Thursday's Bombay Government Gazette. Under the provisions of section 8, subsection (1), of the Bombay District Municipal Act III of 1901, the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that it is proposed to declare that the local area included within the municipal limits of Bhingar in the Ahmednagar District shall cease to be a municipal district.

All persons who entertain any objection to the said proposal are hereby required to submit the same with the reasons therefor in writing to the Collector within two months from the date of the publication of this Proclamation.

The reasons for this proposal are as follows:—

Bhingar is a small town situated in the immediate proximity of the Ahmednagar Cantonment and at a distance of a mile and a half from Ahmednagar City. The Municipality has for some time been in financial difficulties and its general administration has been altogether unsatisfactory. Owing to the want of proper conservancy arrangements the town is in a highly insanitary condition, a state of affairs which is standing menace to the health of the cantonment and the city. It is considered desirable that the area now administered by the Municipality should be incorporated in the cantonment area and be thus subject to the same administration as that which controls the civil population residing on its immediate confincs. For this purpose it is necessary that it should first cease to be a municipal district.

SUFFRAGETTES MOBBED.

WILD SCENES.

DUCKED IN A LAKE.

"Certain little difficulties" was the description applied by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in addressing a meeting of South London Radicals in the grounds of Bessemer House, Denmark-hill, on June 20, to Suffragette interruptions which resulted in three woman being expelled from the ground and a similar number of men being thrown into a lake before they, too, suffered the same fate, says the "Daily Telegraph."

Paradoxical though it may seem, the description was in a sense, strictly true. So far as Mr. Lloyd George was concerned, the difficulties were slight. A word of interruption, a short, sharp scuffle, and a captive led away. Such in the main were the incidents as witnessed by the great majority of the attendance. But that was not, in reality, the last of them. Among the attractions with which the grounds are endowed is an ornamental lake, and it was in and about this stretch of water that the scene of the next act was found.

ELABORATE PRECAUTIONS.

Trouble had been anticipated. Not only were tickets given the closests scrunity, but they had to be signed, and delegates from the various districts were present to vouch for the good faith of anyone who was challenged at the gates. An unusually large number of the men sported rosettes indicating the office of steward, and, although they more or less assisted at a sports meeting which preceeded the speech-making, it was for the latter function that their help was really requisitioned. So much for the outward evidences of preparedness to ensure peace. In reserve, however, there was further provision, for in a tent near the platform a variety of saws was stored, for use in the event of Suffragettes chaining themselves to chairs of barricades.

Realising that not even all those precautions might avail, Dr. Macnamara, M. P., who presided gave the following warning before he called upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to speak:

"If any persons have come here for the set purpose of creating a disturbance—("They will be all right" and laughter)—I would earnestly beg of them not to pursue their intention. If they do I plead with you, my friends, equally earnestly not to intervene and add to the disturbance. Stewards have been appointed, and it will be for them to remove anyone who deliberately seeks to create disturbance. Their duty will be quietly, patiently, and without undue force and violence to see that any wilful and persistent disturber of the peace of this meeting is escorted from these grounds."

The futility of the threat was proved before Mr. Lloyd George had completed his opening sentence. That it was not an empty warning was equally quickly demonstrated. Scarcely were the first words of interruption uttered by a woman at the edge of the crowd when she was pounced upon by a group of stewards, and without delay, she was run down the slope to the gateway, a distance of about 200 yards. Three women were thus ejected, one of them in the struggle having her clothing badly torn.

THREE MEN DUCKED.

Punishment meted out to male sympathisers was, however, of a much more drastic nature. Certainly they also were put out of the grounds, but by the time they had reached that stage they had been subjected to a ducking in the lake. With one exception, that of a man on whom blows were savegely rained by neighbours before he could be removed from out of sight of the audience in front of the platform in a very few moments, but their progress as they struggle vainly against their unceremonious run down-hill was accompanied by large bodies of visitors. So far the stewards had been masters of the situation, but as they approached the lake with the first male interrupter a suggestion was made that the interrupters should be ducked. At once it was acted upon, wildly struggling in the midst of the crowd, the unfortunate captive was hurled into the water. During the attack many of the people were in great danger of joining the man in the lake, fortunately no accident of the kind happened. Once more stewards were met by a menacing crowd when conveying a man to the gate, and again their "prisoner" was seized and ducked in the lake.

Almost immediately afterwards another group of stewards came down the slope leading a man, wearing a clerical collar. Shouts that he was a clergyman, who was supporter of the East End Suffragettes, robbed him of any chance of escape, and he also, in spite of a strenuous struggle, was pushed towards the lake. Catching hold of a tree, he fought hard to resist the weight of the crowd, but soon he was forced away from it and rushed into the water. Even then his troubles were not at an end, for, as he stood waist-deep in the lake, he had to encounter an attack from a man who waded in and tried to upset him. With blood flowing from a wound on the face, the clergyman was ultimately allowed to leave the water, and in a very little time he had been placed beyond the limits of the stewards' sphere of duty.

Honours of war were, however, not altogether against the disturbers, hopelessly out-numbered as they were, for the South Metropolitan Gas Company's detachment of the St. John Ambulance Association, who were in attendance under Supt. Butcher were called upon to treat two stewards who had been bitten on the fingers in the course of the rows.

Mr. A. R. Cox, I. C. S., the District Magistrate of Bangalore, has had before him two Constables of the C. and M. Station Force, who were charged by Inspector Smith with house-breaking and theft in two cases. They burgled the house of a Revenue Survey official, and subsequently broke into the shop of a bazaarman in Ulsoor. The accused's names are Sheik Chand and Syed Khader, and each of them was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

July 16th.

S.S Barala	Holyoake	Persian Gulf via Karachi
S.S. HanningtonCourt	Wilson	Leith and Antwerp
S.S. Murex	Gott	Karachi
S S. Dumra	Anderson	Bussreh etc.

The following vessels obtained their portclearance yesterday.

S.S. Ostmark	Peter	Hamburg and Bremen via Karach.
S.S. Orna	Hewett	Bassein etc.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.

Steamer Kabinga	f.r	Tuticorin etc

S. S. Barala.—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Barala, 1,899 tons, Captain T. V. Holyoake, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo& passengers.

S. S. Ostmark.—The Hansa Line steamer Ostmark, 2,706 tons, Captain B. Peter, will sail to-day for Hamburg& Bremen via Karachi, with a general & same bottom cargo.

S. S. Orna.—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Orna, 2,996 tons, Captain T. W. Hewett, will sail to-day for Bassein, etc., with a general & same bottom cargo.

Caledonia.—The P. & O. Company's steamer Caledonia, with the outward Mails of the 10th instant passed Suez at 8 a.m. on Thursday.

P. DOCK

Thursday, July17th, 1914.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A	Clan Macpherson	Shap and	W. & A. G. & Co
B	Hidalgo	Harbord	J. F. & Co.
F	Colaba	Pope	M. M. & Co.
K	Lewa	Wheeler	Arab Steamer
H	Budrie	Ternal	Arab Steamer.
M	Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. & Co
N	Baron Ramsey	Weeks	J. F & Co
O	Markgraf	Schade	A. S. & Co
O & E	Orma	Hewitt	M. M. & Co
P	Baron Ogilvy	Thompson	J. F. & Co

V. DOCK.

Scindia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Rinaldo	Chilton	J. F. & Co
4 Sutton Hall	Jenkins	W. & A. G. Co
5 Leeds City	Storey	M. M. & Co
6 Borderdale	Hay	J. F. & Co
8 Clan Macbride	Wright	J. F. Co.
9 Braunfels	Finermann	M. & A. G. & Co.
10 & 11 Lindenfels	Miller	T. M. & F.
12 & 13 Culna	Davis	M. M. & Co
14 Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co
15 Ostmark	Peter	W. & A. G. & C

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4 Elgin	Potts	W. & A. G. Co
5 Luzon Maru	Miyata	N. G. K.
8 Alavi	Richardson	T. M. & Co
7 Worsley Hall	Jinks	K. N. & Co.
10 Naneria	McDougal	T. M. & Co.
14 (alyabi (Repairing)	Kase	B. I. Collin & Co
15 Islama	Watson	T. M. & Co
16 Koweit	Brewis	Arab Steamer.
17 Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co

HUGHES DBY DOCK

1 Persia	Jenkin	P. & O. S. N. Co

M W D D

Jeddah	Grant	Arab Steamer

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Beekbergen	Mearden	W. & A. G. & Co
Caledonien	Goubarlt	M. M. & Co.
Clan Robertson	Porterfie d	T. M. & Co
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Gramsbergen	Goot	T. M. & Co
Imani	Johnson	K N & Co
Kela	King	M. M. & Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M M. & Co
Kirklee	Carle	W. & A G. Co
Kabinga	Robinson	W. & A. G. C.
Nairung	Jallis	T. M. & Co
Oswa	Christiansen	The Bombay &Co
Pentakota	Stewart	M.M.& Co
Parnea	Iggott	M. M. & Co
Peter Jebsen	Nelnwaygaur	A. G. &Co
Rikard	Nordrook	Hunn F. F. C. & Co
Steenbergen	Yonge	W. & A. G. & Co
Wartenfels	Stenzel	W. & G. & Co

EXPORTS.

July 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

SCINDIA (s) 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton waste, W. Wolf and Sons; 50 bales sawree cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 50 bales wool, J. M. Dama; 12 bales wool, E. Sivji.

FOR GLASGOW.

SCINDIA (s) 85 cwts. wooden shooks, 24 cwts. staves, 7 cwts. iron hoops, S. S. Miranda.

FOR MARSEILLES.

SCINDIA (s) 2,000 cwts. castor seed, 6,003 cwts. gingelly seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

SCINDIA (s) 350 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 25 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

SCINDIA (s) 459 cwts. gum kadaya, R. Damji and Co.

FOR GENOA.

WORSLEY HALL (s) 102 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Brothers; 25 bales cotton, H. E. Bode and Sons; 250 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co.; 2,002 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 4,000 cwts. linseed, K. Devchand and Co.; 100 bales cotton, K. Visram and Co.

FOR LONDON.

PERSIA (s) 1,000 cwts. myrabollams, Pulee and Co.; 9 cases empty cylinders, King King and Co.

FOR HULL.

HIDALGO (s) 14,000 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GHENT.

HIDALGO (s) 330 bales cotton, The National Financing and Commission Corporation.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

HIDALGO (s) 80 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

HIDALGO (s) 220 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

LEEDS CITY (s) 1,000 cwts. ground nut oil cakes, T. Morrison and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

SUTTON HALL (s) 500 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts. linseed, K Devchand and Co.; 500 tons manganese ore, Schroder Schmidt and Co.; 2,000 cwts. rape seed, B. S. Lloyd and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

CULNA (s) 775 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwts. poppy seed, Ralli Brothers; 6,000 cwts. linseed, K. Devchand and Co.; 75 bales cotton, C. Peraj and Co.; 200 bales hemp, K. Reeve and Co.

WARTENFELS (s) 105 cwts. gum kadaya, P. Jethabhoy.

LINDENFELS (s) 300 bales sawree cotton, H. E. Bode and Sons; 401 cwts. gum arabic, M Jaferbhoy; 405 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 1,040 cwts. myrabollams, P. Mathooradas and Co.; 4 bales cotton, K. Visram and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

LINDENFELS (s) 743 bales cotton, 400 cwts. poppy seed, Ralli Brothers; 6 bales cotton fly, N. Motee; 28 bales hemp, C. Peraj and Co.; 25 bales hemp, K. Reeve and Co.; 62 cwts. gum alibanum, M. Jaferbhoy; 840 cwts. ground nut oil cakes, Dorabshaw and Co.; 105 cwts. gum arabic, S. Cooverji and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

LINDENFELS (s) 472 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 767 cwts. ground nut oil cakes, L. and F. Barraclough and Co.

OSTMARK (s) 55 bales cotton, 50 bales cotton fly, Solomon Brothers; 2,500 cwts. wheat bran, D. Merwanji and Co.; 32 cwts. cattle fish, A. Cassam.

FOR KOBE.

LUZON MARU (s) 937 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 500 bales cotton, H. Goculdas and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

LUZON MARU (s) 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 75 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

LUZON MARU (s) 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 50 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

LUZON MARU (s) 100 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

FOR MOJI.

LUZON MARU (s) 1,500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR HONGKONG.

LUZON MARU (s) 500 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 75 bales cotton twist, M. Amersey and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. BORDERDALE from Manchester, Agents James Finlay and Co.—817 bags sulphur; 29 cases sulphuric acid, 53 cases 2 drums glycerine, 25 casks zinc chloride, 15,000 pieces bricks, 251 bundles buckets, 1 case glass globes, 80 cases window glass, 12 cases plate glass, 10 cases stout, 25 cases beer, 707 cases 1 cask whisky, 3 casks spirits, 105 cases wine, 244 pigs lead, 1 case lead bars, 19 cases lead plates, 4 cases locks, 7 casks 65 barrels 7 crates lubricating oil, 3 drums cylinder oil, 1 crate 70 drums oil, 80 bags sago flour, 50 cases corn flour, 242 cases 1 box biscuits, 1 cask 25 cases 40 drums 1,009 kegs paints and colours, 430 bales paper, 257 barrels coal pitch, 191 barrels 29 runlets tar, 1,332 boxes 22 cases soap, 7 cases umbrellas and umbrella materials, 1 case grease, 33 barrels tallow, 686 cases 369 bales cotton yarn, 4 cases 54 bales cotton, 2,722 cases 1,463 bales cotton goods, 13 cases cotton and linen goods, 23 cases. linen goods, 20 cases 30 bales 5 trusses woollen goods, 50 cases 50 bales cotton and woollen goods, 1 case artificial silk goods.

S. S. Imani from Cardiff, Agents Killick Nixon and Co.—5,199 tons coal, 100 4/20 tons coke.

S. S. Kobinga from New York, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—269 boxes and 51 packages clocks, 251 bales cotton goods, 304 bales and 1 case domestics, 43 cases and 70 crates paper, 115 cases, 1 box and 120 kegs paint, 18 casks and 200 drums caustic soda, 3 cases locks, 9 cases soap, 397 cases oats, 175 barrels rosin, 4,017 barrels and 465 cases lubricating oil, 1,500 cases mineral colza oil, 5 barrels lubricating grease, 21 barrels, 60 half barrels and 400 cases grease, 100 cases, 20 half barrels wax, 1 bag cottonseed.

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

July 16.

Antwerp:—9s. l.s., 11s. s.c., ready; 10s. l.s., 12s. s.c., forward.

Dunkirk:—9s. 6d. l.s., 11s. 6d. s.c., ready; 10s. l.s., 12s. s.c., forward.

Hull:—10s. l.s., ready; 10s. l.s., forward.

Havre:—12s. 6d. l.s., 13s. 6d. s.c., ready.

Hamburg:—10s. l.s., 11s. s.c., ready; 13s. l.s., 14s. s.c., forward.

Genoa:—11s. l.s., 12s. s.c., ready; 11s. l.s., 12s. s.c., forward.

Liverpool and Marseilles:—10s. l.s., 11s. s.c., ready; 10s. 6d. l.s., 11s. s.c., forward.

Trieste and Venice:—15s. l.s., 16s. s.c., ready; 14s. 6d. l.s., 15s. 6d. s.c., forward.

CROP REPORT,

The following summary of the season and crop reports of the various districts of the Presidency for the week ending 14th July, is published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette."

There was good and generally sufficient rain during the week throughout the Presidency except in the Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar Districts and Cutch where more was needed. Sowing was in progress throughout the Presidency but was retarded owing to constant rain in West Khandesh and for want of sufficient rain in Sholapur and the Karnatak. Transplantation continues in Sind, Gujarat, the Konkan, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Rewa Kantha and Savantvadi. Seedlings were generally thriving. The supply of fodder was inadequate in Poona, Sholapur and Satara, but grass and kadbi are being imported to make good the deficiency. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition, but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar and Poona. The supply of drinking water was adequate except in Satara and the Karnatak. Water for irrigation was inadequate in Poona, Sholapur and the Karnatak. Prices of foodgrins have slightly fallen in Sind, Gujarat, risen in the Deccan and were generally steady elsewhere. The quantities purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	25 to 48
Gujarat	24 to 48
Konkan	21 to 41
Deccan	25 to 47
Karnatak	26 to 36

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 11th July were 2,274 in Sholapur, 1,062 in Satara and 238 in Bijapur.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, 15th July.

Consols 2½ % .. .. .. 75 9/16—3/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..25.18—¼
Rentes 3 % .. .. .. 83unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London .. ..20.49—¼
Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. 25½—3/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence .. 25 5/16—3/16
Closing Tone of silver:—Dull caused by India China selling.
Rupee Paper 3½ % .. 63 13/16unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate) .. .. ..¼ 27/32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £275,000
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) 89¼unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. .. 2 3/16—1/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st3 1/16 pll/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months 2⅞ unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „ 3⅝plus 1
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/9
Interest day to day loans .. 1½unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans .. 1½unchgd.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, July 15th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 20,00,000.

Rs.		Rs.
11,10,000	were allotted to Calcutta.	17,10,000
2,80,000	„ „ to Bombay	
3,20,000	„ „ to Madras.	

Tenders on Calcutta at ⅛ 31/32 (Min. Rate) Received 48 % above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 15.97
Telegraphic Transfers:—
Rs. 2,90,000 were allotted to Madras
Tenders on Madras (Min. Rate) Received 48 % above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta Madras 16.00
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale. Rs. 17,50,000
Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 20,00,000.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. 2,000
„ Exports to Great Britain .. 1,000
„ „ to Continent 11,000
Futures at New York Aug. .. 12.19—15
Futures at New York .. .. 12.13—12
Advanced in favorable cables and declined owing to unfavorable financial conditions and wall street selling.
Spot Cotton at New York .. .. 13.25unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..13 5/16unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans Aug. .. 12.70—13
Futures at New Orleans Oct. .. 12.28—14
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality). 8¾u nchgd.
Demand Bills .. ..4.87⅛—¼
Silver Commercial Bars .. .. 54⅞—⅜

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 15th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	6,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ Imports	10,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Moderate business easier.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market Quiet with a limited enquiry.

Mid. Americans	7.44
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.10
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time	Aug. 12.34unchgd. Oct. 12.29plus 4
New York Official noon call	Aug. 12.32—2 Oct. 12.27plus 2
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Aug. 12.83unchgd. Oct. 12.42unchgd.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
J.A.	7.20plus 2
A.S.	6.98 „ 2
S.O.	6.76 „ 2
O.N.	6.70 „ 2
N.D.	6.63 „ 1
D.J.	6.62 „ 1
J.F.	6.63 „ 1
F.M.	6.64 „ 1
M.A.	6.65 „ 1
A.M.	6.15 „ 1

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS REPORTS

London, July 15th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F July-Aug.; London value unchanged	35½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July-Aug.; London sellers dull unchanged	35½
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. nominal.	
New South Wales June; nominal	35½—½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Dunkirk sellers unchanged	55½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Antwerp sellers quiet but steady unchanged	50½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Dunkirk sellers quiet but steady unchanged	52½
Linseed Calcutta July-Aug.; London, done sellers steady unchanged	51
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-Aug.; Hamburg sellers quiet but steady	47½plus ⅛
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug.; Hull sellers steady unchanged	£6/5/0

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	61 1/16plus 1/16
Copper Braziers unchanged	75½
Yellow Metal unchanged	6½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	11

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Oct.-Dec.; steady but very quiet unchanged	12/7½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers Oct.-Dec.; quite neglected unchanged	11/9
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug.;	9/4½—½d
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.;	9/5½—½
Quiet but closed fairly steady.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers July-Aug.-Sept.; steady but very little doing	13/5½plus ⅜
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value	10/1½—⅜
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value	10/3—½d
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value	11/5½—½d
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value Market remains extremely quiet	11/6½—½d

RUBBER.

Para Rubber July-Aug.; Buyers quiet	2/10½—¾

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	33/3
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow	33/6
General Tone of Tallow Auction firm.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay 16th July 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 16½ lakhs up and the Bank Rate is unchanged at 3 per cent.

MONEY

The Bank of Bombay rate is also unchanged at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of the market is quieter and business continues slack.

We quote:—

	s	d
BANKS SELLING—		
T.T. ready	1	3 15-16d.
D/D. mail	1	3 31—32
T.T. forward 15th Augt ..	1	4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready	1	4 1—32
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 ⅛
„ 3 forward, Augst ..	1	4 3—16
„ 6 m-s ready	1	4 5—16
Francs 3m-s ready		169½
Marks „ „		138
60 days Hongkong		137½
„ Shanghai		183½
„ Japan		150½

BULLION.

The decline in silver continues and bar silver in London was 3/16 lower at 25½ for ready and 25 5/16 for forward. The local market opened steady at 74-4 for ready and the settlement and has remained unchanged with a moderate business passing. The up country demand has improved.

We quote—

	Rs.	a	p.
English bar gold	24	1	0
Australian bar gold	24	0	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	74	4	0
1st Settlement	74	4	0
2nd Settlement	74	4	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 11th and 14th July 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G.I.P. Railway	71	81,463
B.B. & C.I. Railway	117	143,331

GOVERNMENT PAPER

The Paper Market stood almost unchanged to-day and a fair amount of business was reported at Rs. 95-15 for the 31st July delivery.

A big of lot of cash paper was placed at Rs. 96-4.

4 per cent. Bombay Municipal Bonds changed hands at Rs. 101.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a very weak and slippery tone to-day and the prices of several shares underwent a big drop.

David opened at Rs. 497½ but closed at Rs. 385. Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 397½.

Madhavji were placed at Rs. 1,080 in the morning, but at the close dropped to Rs. 1,067½.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 955 to Rs. 930.

Centrals declined to Rs. 1,785 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,400.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 200 and Crescent at Rs. 100.

Kohinoors changed hands at Rs. 720 in the morning but at the close they were placed at Rs. 710.

Bombay Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 962½.

New City of Bombay shares advanced to Rs. 1,105.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 61¼ and Bank of Bombay shares at Rs. 1,620 X. D.

Kohinoor Mills 5 per cent. Debentures were placed at Rs. 2½ per cent. premium.

Sind Light Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 176.

COTTON

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co.:—(Liverpool):—"Very small steady market Later:—A little selling by local traders on hard rain reported to have fallen last night in parts of Arkansas, Mississippi and north-east Texas." (New York):—"Liquidation in very small market; poor undertone." (Crop):—"Storm reported over Mississippi and Alabama. All the balance of entire belt fair."

Gruning—"Advanced owing to continued dry weather. No serious damage to crop so far."

Hornby Homelryk.—"Politics continue to cause anxiety. Crop accounts are generally favourable even in Texas."

The American markets show a moderate decline of 12 to 14 points in new crop owing to rains reported in some sections. General rain is however necessary to relieve the positions and until this comes we are likely to see fluctuating markets with no material change either way.

In sympathy with the decline in America the local market opened easier at Rs. 283 for good Broach, Rs. 229 for fine Bengal January and Rs. 251 for fine Khamgaon Akola January. There has been little enquiry for forward delivery, and with more sellers than buyers prices have given way further, and close about Rs. 2 lower as under. Good rains are reported in the Bengal districts.

For ready cotton the market continues dull with little enquiry.

The following telegram has been received this evening from Messrs. A. Stern and Co., Liverpool:—"Weather is too dry for the plant in some sections Texas."

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Deliver.
H.G. Bengals ..	..	..	215 ..	Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals ..	..	..	226 ..	.. July „
Do. ..	..	..	202 ..	.. July „
M.G. Kandeish ..	..	..	236 ..	.. Jan. 1915
Do. ..	..	..	208 198 ..	July
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum, ..			249 ..	.. Jan. 1915
Do. ..	..	..	228 ..	.. July
M.G. Broach ..	..	..	.. 232	March 1915
Do. ..	..	..	272 ..	.. July
M.G. Muttia ..	..	..	205 192 ..	„
Saw-ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	.. 260	„
M.G. Westerns ..	..	..	.. 255	„
Do. ..	..	..	.. 255	„
M.G. Compta ..	..	..	.. 276	„
M.G. Mirai ..	..	..	.. 280	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Easy
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	6,000
Future Delivery Prices:—	
Months.	
J.A.	7.14—6
A.S.	6.92—6
S.O.	6.69—7
O.N.	6.64—6
N.D.	6.57—6
D.J.	6.56—6
J.F.	6.57—6
F.M.	6.58—6
M A.	6.59—6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

WHEAT:—The Market is steady

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	12	6	R.T.
White Delhi Sept.	5	12	3	„
May	5	9	6	„

LINSEED:—The Market is steadier,

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	8	10	0	B. T.
Bold Brown Sept	9	4	6	R. T.
May	9	8	0	„

RAPESEED:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore ready	8	4	0	B. T
Yellow Cawnpore ready	9	2	0	R. T.
Brown Delhi May	8	8	0	„

TEELSEED:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
85 % Bold White	56	0	0	
Black Kutni	46	0	0	
Yellow Hinganghat	58	8	0	

GROUNDNUTS—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold	50	8	0	
Small	49	8	0	

MOWRASEED:—The Market is steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	6	12	0	R. T.

POPPYSEED:—The Market is steady,

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	11	1	6	R. T.

CASTORSEED:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Madras Ready	34	0	0	
Forward	6	14	0	R. T.

COTTONSEED:—The Market is steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Berar	25	0	0	
Guzerat	24	4	0	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton	1.667Bales.
Wheat	688 Cwts.
Linseed	5,685 „
Rape, Rai etc.	695 „
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	1.326 „
Groundnuts	196 „
Castorseed	2.346 „
Rice	136 „
Myrabolams	Nil „
Cottonseed	14.324 „
Mowraseed	2.912 „
Gram	844 „
Jowar	16.993 „
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil „

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LD., for the day ending 15th July 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Rupees.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs.	
„ Paid up	15,00,000
Reserve Funds	1,35,000
Fixed Deposits and other sums due by the Bank	23,60,000
Current Deposits	16,47,000
Sundries	56,000
	57,07,000

ASSETS.	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	17,78,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	24,10,000
Local Bills Discounted	1,06,000
Office Furniture and Fittings	26,000
Sundries	51,000
Cash in hand and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, etc...	13,36,000
	57,07,000

ALLEGED FALSIFICATIONS OF BOOKS

LABOUR CONTRACTOR CHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKIPORE, July 16.

The trial opened yesterday, before the City Magistrate of Nareshwar Sahay, labour contractor of the E. I. Railway, his agent who was lately head clerk and accountant of the District Engineer's office Dinapur, and four European railway guards on charges of cheating, offering and accepting illegal gratification, and falsification of books.

Counsel for the Crown stated that the charge was that the contractor who supplied labour for ballast trains, had in collusion with the guards been systematically falsifying daily returns of the number of coolies employed.

The accused will be tried separately and the case was adjourned to the 24th instant.

A correspondent in "Capital" says that Dr. Deva Prosad Sarvadhikhary, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, is destined to succeed Mr. Shamsul Huda as the non-official member of the Bengal Executive Council.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug.	18%	350
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	do.	14%	280
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8%	55
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14%	1,730
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	14%	1620 XD
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	62
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 20	do.	Nil	6
Central Bank of India Rs. 25	do.	Nil	20½
Central Co-operative ank, Rs. 25	..	As 8-8	26
Bank of Madras ..	Jan.-July	12%	1,460
Bank of Rangoon Rs. 25 ..	..	44%	20
Poona Bank Old Issue Rs. 30	..	20%	20 nom
Poona Bank New Issue Rs. 15	June	10%	15 nom
Punjab National Bank ..	June	11%	175
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O.	..	..	2
Standard Bank Rs. 50 P	..	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS			
Chartered Bank	..	16%	£21
Mercantile Bank .. .. A	..	8%	£22
Mercantile Bank .. .. B	..	8%	£22½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. ..	do.	34%	£18-10
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4 ..	March	6%	77
National Bank of India £12½ ..	Sep.-Mar.	14%	630

Press Companies.

Akbar ..	May.	300	4,900
Albert Kurraches ..	Nov.	45	500
Brett's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	9%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	190
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	13
Fort ..	Nov.	8	290
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	90
Harvey and Sabapath ..	July	40	645
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	0
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	0
Indian Cotton ..	Jan.	10	125
Jumna Ginning and Weaving Co., Ltd. ..	7%		700
Kamgaum ..	Sept.	Nil	190
Mahmudpura Co ..	7½		100
Mehuva ..	Oct.	Nil	25
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	18
Manmar Manufg. ..	Aug.	12½	220
New East India ..	Sep.	40	700
New Mofussil Co., ..	Nov	50	867½
New Berar ..	Jan.	40	542½
New Prince of Wales ..	do.	45	685
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ltd. ..	Sept.	30	652½
Vardwan G.P. ..	..	12	135

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	25	820
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom
Berar Manufacturing ..	..	..	50
Bo Cotton Manufacturing ..	..	..	117½
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ..	..	25	575
Bombay United ..	Apl.-Nov.	20	455
Century	Apl.-Oct.	6	190
Central India ..	Apl.-Nov.	50	1785
China	Mar.-Sep.	45	555
Chinoi Silk	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep.	55	1430
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	460
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	50	580
Crescent	Apl.-Sep.	6	100
Currimbhoy	do.	10	200
David	May-Nov.	20	485
Edward Sassoon ..	April	10	165
Emperor Edward ..	Apl.-Sep.	25	425
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	110
Fazulbhoy	Apl.-Oct.	20	397½
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	50	1360
Finlay Mills ..	Do.	10	281½
Gold Mohur	Do.	25	490
Hindustan	November	60	500
Howard and Bullough ..	May	25	300
Hyderabad	do.	40	1250
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	80 nom
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	Apl.-

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee. 1-10 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-39 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinamatograph Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph. Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

July 17.

521. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Saturday 18th instant—"H" Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday 19th instant—Corps Spoon Shoot, 600 and 700 yards.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

522. Signalling Class—"G" Company Signalling Class will parade on Mondays and Fridays at 7-30 a.m. each week for instruction under Sergt. Ferrers Nicholson.

NOTICE.

With reference to the rifle shooting programme for 1914, the Commanding Officer has decided that for June 19th and July 5th and 19th, in the event of there not being sufficient competitors, one spoon will be given in each class for the best total scores of the three days added together.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain.
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

ARRIVALS FROM HOME.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Glasgow, Commander Morrison, which left Liverpool on the 23rd ultimo, is due to arrive here at day-light to-day with the following passengers who will be landed at No. 6, Alexandra Dock:—Major E. Wodehouse, Mr. Caines, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Fauzy, Mr. R. A. Sawaya, Mr. S. R. Chinnapa, Mr. Norton Jenkinson, Mr. V. Thorndick, and Mrs. Phillipson.

ANJUMAN ZIYA-UL-ISLAM

There will be a general annual meeting of the above Anjuman at Tardeo to-day at 7 p.m. (B. T.) with a view to constitute a new committee for the ensuing year.

COFFEE AUCTION AT BATAVIA.

The Consul for the Netherlands, Bombay, asks us to notify that 14,000 piculs of Government coffee, 1914, crop, will be sold by public auction, at Batavia on the 14th October and the 25th November next. Full particulars may be obtained from the Netherlands Consulate, Bombay.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood Prof. O. V. Muller, M.A., of the Elphinstone College will give a Lantern Lecture on Saturday, the 18th July, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon. The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan M. A., D.D., will preside.

On Sunday, the 19th July, the usual Classes of the Brotherhood will meet at their respective places. The Senior Class will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Scott, and the Junior by Mr. K. J. Dubash.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Councils Act of 1909, the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to amend the rules for the discussion of matters of general public interest at meetings of the Legislative Council published in Government Notification in the Legal Department No. 932, dated the 22nd December 1909, as follows, namely:—

For paragraph 1 of rule 9 of the said Rules, the following shall be substituted:—

"Resolutions admitted by the President shall be entered in the list of business of the meeting in the order in which they are received by the Secretary."

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant College Library, to-day at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) The meeting will be asked to pass the following resolution of the Managing Committee:—The Managing Committee should invite papers on certain subjects selected by them or subjects sent by the members and approved by the Managing Committee and a prize of Rs. 100 should awarded to the deserving paper or the prize may be divided if more than one paper is considered of equal value. Dr. Waman G. Desai M. B., (Lond.,) will read the following paper:—"Physiology of Infant feeding."

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

Mr. P. S. Korday, partner in Messrs. Korday Brothers, Hummam Street, has reported to the police that on Saturday he gave a *hamal* named Dooma Baddu, a native of Mangalore, Rs. 615 to take to the Chartered Bank. The *hamal* returned saying he had paid in the money. Later on the same day, he asked for leave to go his country, which was granted and he left. On Tuesday the complainant found that the money had not been paid into the Bank.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Mr. R. N. Reed, residing in Sankli Street, has reported to the police that on Wednesday morning he left his residence and went to work, while his mother and a boarder left shortly after. During their absence his place was broken into, and gold and silver trinkets of the collective value of Rs. 303 stolen.

Mr. Maneklal Ranchhoddas, residing at Girgaum Back Road has reported the theft of jewellery and cash valued at Rs. 880 on Wednesday.

Ebrahim Mahomed, residing at Ripon Road, has reported that during his absence at work on Tuesday a man named Mahomed, whom he had found lying sick on the road side and given shelter to for the past five months, absconded after stealing ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 260. Ornaments of the value of Rs.60 were found in the room, but the cash was missing.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday 4 attacks and 5 deaths from plague, 1 attack and 1 death from small-pox and 1 attack and 1 death from cholera, were recorded in Bombay City. The plague attacks were reported from Byculla (two), Kumbharwada (one) and Mandvi (one). The total mortality from all causes during the above period was 75, as compared with 86 of the corresponding period of 1913 and 120 of 1912. The total number of rats caught in the city by the municipal rat-catchers was 1,544, of which 7 were found on examination to be plague stricken. B Ward contributed two of these latter, C Ward three, D Ward one and E Ward one, while the A, F and G Wards did not send any.

Y. M. C. A POONA.

Mr. J. Callan, the Army Department Secretary of the National Council of Y. M. C. A. in India, and Mr. M. W. Hume, Educational Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Lahore, are now in Poona for a few days in connection with the establishment of a technical educational scheme for soldiers in Poona, to be conducted by the local Branch of the Association at the Connaught Institute. There is no doubt that the idea will be proved popular, and, if brought to a fruition, most useful, the need of educational facilities whereby the soldier while still serving with the colours can fit himself so as to return to civilian life with a sound trade or profession in his hands being admittedly very great.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 11th July 1914:—Bombay City 17, Surat District 9, Thana District 10, Poona. Town 4 (imported). Other places in Poona District 25, Satara District 2, Kolaba District 2, Belgaum District 8, Dharwar District 13, Cutch State 2, Kathiawar Agency 7, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 13, Surat Agency 1. Total 113.

WEEKLY HEALTH STATISTICS.

The total mortality in the City of Bombay during the week ended on Saturday last was exactly the same as was recorded in the week previous to it, namely, 514. The mortality from plague, however, showed a slight decline, there having been only 17 fatal cases as against 22 in the previous week. Small-pox accounted for 4 and cholera 8 cases of mortality during the week under notice. As to other ailments, there were 2 cases of malaria, 36 of other fevers, 26 of diarrhoea, 16 of dysentery, 30 of debility 22 of old age, 12 of tubercular diseases, 24 of pthisis, and 163 of other diseases of the respiratory system. There were also 1 case of drowning, 3 of poisoning, 12 of injuries, 35 still-births and 1 premature birth. According to the age classification, 150 died under 1 year, 66 were from 1 to 5 years old and 298 were above 5 years.

From the point of view of religion and race, the mortality occurred as follows:—Jains 18, Brahmins 20, Lingaits, 1 Bhatias 2, Hindus of other castes 247, Hindus of low caste 60 Mussalmans 113, Parsis 24, Jews 4, Native Christians 24 European 1. The total number of births during the week under notice was 353.

TEA PLANTERS AND GURKHAS.

THE SHORTAGE IN LABOUR SUPPLY.

The Nepalese Durbar have prohibited the recruitment of any class of Gurkhas in Nepalese territory for any purpose other than military employment. This action extinguishes any hope the Darjeeling tea planters have entertained that the serious labour shortage on the gardens could be removed by recruitment from Nepal. The shortage has for several months been of a serious nature and the Local Tea Association, the Dooars Sub-Committee and the Indian Tea Association have been for some time in correspondence over the question of submitting a memorial to the Governor. It has now been decided to address a letter to the Government instead of a memorial. The Indian Tea Association have decided to support the Tea Districts Labour Supply Association in its representations to the Government of Bengal respecting police interference with sirdari recruiting. The trouble came to a head in the Midnapur Agency in which the police instituted a case respecting the recruiting of a married woman. The Labour Supply Association held that the woman's attitude had been misapprehended and that it had been established beyond doubt that she was strongly opposed to returning to her husband and further that no attempt had been made to use her agreement to prevent her returning if she had chosen to do so. Generally also the Labour Supply Association allege that undue police interference with sirdari *challans* has been increasing considerably lately and they consider the one case in particular revealed unusually irregular conduct on the part of the police.

PLANTERS' ANXIETY.

The following telegram was despatched by the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, to the Government of India, Commerce and Industry, on Saturday: "Labour question. General committee find difficulty in understanding present position. They understood Government intended to withdraw the Labour Districts Provisions Act 6 of 1901, from the 1st July. So far as the committee can ascertain no notification has been issued with drawing provisions and the Committee are informed coolies still have been put under Act 6 in recruiting districts, your letter, dated 29th June. Committee decise to be informed of any further action taken with a view to labour bureau scheme being introduced before repeal of Chapter 3 in July, 1915. They regard it most essential bureau should be introduced as soon as possible and trust necessary legislation will be undertaken. The Committee fear the position has not been fully realised. Delay likely to create many difficulties and anxiety being felt regarding future of the industry. Most anxious to learn position."

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Haji Musa Jusab, charged one Haji Nurmahomed Yusaf with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 560. Mr. M K. Azad appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai.

The prosecution story was that the accused had persuaded the complainant that a very profitable trade was possible in Swadeshi goods, and had prevailed on him to advance Rs. 500 for the purpose, which amount, together with Rs.60 for travelling expenses, the accused set out with to Calcutta. A few days later the accused came to the complainant, and told a story of having been robbed of every thing on the way to Calcutta.

The defence first held that the money was due to the accused from the complainant, but later pleaded guilty, and Mr. Azad for his client, intimated that he did not desire to press the charge against the accused, as a mother and wife were dependent on him. Mr. Desai joined in the plea.

His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 600, Rs. 560 of the amount, if recovered, to be paid to the complainant.

SHIP'S STEWARD'S DOWNFALL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, a European steward of the S. S. Persia, Tinson by name, was charged with the theft of a bottle of whisky, a number of pieces of lace and cloth, being part of the ship's cargo.

The prosecution story was that the chief officer, on receipt of certain information, searched the bunk of the accused and found the articles.

The accused pleaded guilty.

The chief officer pleaded for lenient treatment, as the accused had been in the employ of the Company for over a year, and bore an exceptionally good character till he took to drink a couple of month's ago. He wished to take the accused to England, and discharge him there if it was necessary.

His worship sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of fifty rupees.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION.

COMPLAINANT WHO WAS SHY.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Thursday, before Mr. G R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the case was called on for further hearing in which Framroze Pallonji Pastakia charged Jamshedji Cowasji Jassawalla and Mrs. Soonabai Pirooshaw Patel with kidnapping and cheating and outraging the modesty of a woman. Messrs. P. J. Godinho and Dady N. Dubash, pleaders, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister-at-law, defended the first, and Messrs. Balubhai T. Desai and Romanshah H. Daruwalla, pleaders, defended the second accused.

The complainant was further cross-examined by Mr. Saher. He was shown a note book containing a *khata* for Rs. 1,000, and a *khata* for Rs. 2,000 in his handwriting.

Mr. Godinho objected to questions about these items.

His Worship overruled the objection.

The complainant was then cross-examined by Mr. Desai. He said he had known the second accused for the past five or six months. He was introduced to her by Jassawalla. He did not know Sorabji Dhunjibhoy Dadysett, nor had he seen him. He knew Mahomed Bux by sight. He knew Maneckji Paruk by sight. He first went to Mr. Birdy, pleader, in the notice matter. Then he went to Mr. Godinho, to whom he had mentioned the second accused's name when he asked him to write the notice. He explained the whole case to him. It was not true that on the 27th of April he was with Dadysett at Mahomed Bux's club. He had known Mr. Nusserwanji Patel, the father-in-law of the second accused, for the past two years or two years and a half. He also knew Nusserwanji's son, Perojsha. He knew them by sight only, and they had never been to his place at Bandra. It was absolutely false that he had received Rs. 900 or any sum whatever from Nusserwanji to meet the expenses of this prosecution.

His Worship: (To complainant) Are you in a position at present to defray all the expenses of this case?

The complainant: Yes.

The complainant, further cross-examined by Mr. Desai, said it was untrue that Mr. Patel came to his house at Bandra at any time when Mr. Godinho was present to take instructions in this case. It was true that he pursuaded his mother-in-law to allow Perin to remain at the first accused's place. He contemplated no fraud on his mother-in-law by making that recommendation. He tried to pursuade his mother-in-law only once or twice, and that was to give Perin in marriage to the first accused, who he told her was a good and rich man, and would look after the girl properly. He told her that the first accused would engage a governess for the girl. The main consideration which influenced him and his mother-in-law in allowing the two girls to remain with the first accused was the document passed by the first accused and the presence of the governess and the representations made by the two accused. If the document had not been passed they would not have left the girls behind. The document very much influenced them. It was passed at the last moment. He would not have allowed the girls to remain at the first accused's place on the mere execution of the document. The promise to engage the ayah and the governess to look after the girls influenced him and his mother-in-law in leaving the girls behind. The next day he learnt that they were not engaged. He visited the girls almost, daily. When he knew that no 'ayah' or governess had been engaged he insisted upon their being engaged. He did not threaten the first accused that he would take away the girls if no governess was engaged, because the accused put him off from time to time. He believed in the accused's promise to engage a nurse till the last moment till the girls were taken away. During the time that they were at the first accused's place, the girls told him they were happy, barring the incident in question. When his mother-in-law asked the accused why he had not engaged an ayah and a governess, the accused told her that they had left the same night and that he would engage others. He (the complainant) could recognise the nurse if he saw her. She was dressed in white but he did not remember if she was dressed in the latest fashion. She was good-looking, and when the first accused introduced him to her, he (the complainant) felt shy. He made no bow nor did he shake hands with her.

The further hearing was adjourned.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATES.

The following is the list of persons holding Auditors' certificates (unrestricted) temporarily for one year, from the Government of Bombay:—

Mr. Shapurji Bomanji Billimoria, Mr. Bapuji Pestonji Wadia, and Mr. S. H. Brooks of Karachi.

The following is the list of persons holding Auditors' Certificates restricted temporarily for one year from the Government of Bombay:—

Mr. Nusserwanji Bapuji Tachukra, Khan Bahadur Jamshedji Ardeshir Dalal, Mr. Rustomji Edulji Mistry, Mr. Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamsetji, Mr. Cursetji Ccoverji Mody, Mr. Bomanji Edulji Punegar, Mr. Francis Leslie MacAfee, Mr. Devidas Vithaldas, Mr. Rustomji Kershaspji Mody, Mr. Merwanji Hormusji Nicholson, Mr. Rustomji Nusserwanji Mehta, Mr. Sorabji Khursedji Wadia, Mr. Bhaidas Itcharam Resumwala, Mr. Hormusji Nusserwanji Gheesta, Mr. Furdunji A. Cursetji Furdunji, Mr. Nagindas Pranjiwandas Mehta, Mr. Dorabji Hormusji Ashburner, Mr. John Edward Aspinwall, Mr. Hormusji Dinshaw Jassubhoy, Mr. Kaikhushru Nusserwanji Chandabhoy, Mr Krishnanath Ambernath Kirtiker, Mr. Moroba Narayan, Mr Nusserwanji Cursttji Chinai, Mr. Jiwaji Krishna Parulker, Mr. Maneckji Hormusji Diwar, Mr Jehangir Dhanjibhoy Hormusji Wadia, Dr. Shantaram Vithal, and Mr. Ruttonji Rustomji Mehta, Princess Street.

RAJAH'S RACEHORSE.

The grand hurdle race at Auteuil on June 24 with its total stake of 85,775f (£3,431) was, won by Lilium, whose owner is none other than his Highness the Rajah of Pudukkotai, whose colours appeared for the first time in a European race, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." The story of how the Rajah of Pudukkotai won at his positively first appearance one of the classic events of the French Turf is a regular racing romance. The Rajah appeared in Paris for the season a few weeks ago. He is a passionate follower of horseracing—the sport of Kings and also of Rajahs. But he did not feel it consonant with his dignity merely to put on a few francs or even 1,000f at the pari mutuel. He was determined to become an owner, and an owner in a regal way. His first idea was that he should purchase Sardanapale, the property of Baron de Rothschild, which was then the favourite for the French Derby—which, as a matter of history, it won. It was pointed out delicately and tactfully to the Rajah that it was highly improbable that M. de Rothschild would be tempted even by all the gold of Pudukkotai. The same considerations were argued against the Rajah's suggestion of purchasing the grand steeplechase favourite Lord Loris, belonging to Mr. James Hennessy.

A favourite the Rajah must have, so he approached M. Louis Prate, owner of the favourite for the grand hurdle race at Auteuil. Third tries are lucky, and Lilium changed hands. The Rajah paid down 80,000f, and agreed in the event of victory to pay a further sum of 30,000f. It was a splendid sight to witness the Rajah's triumphal entry into the "pesage" of Auteuil, where he backed his own horse for, it is whispered, a sum of 200,000f. In any case, he was seen to draw out a bundle of bank-notes, pay them out at the pari return.

The race over, the Rajah stepped out to meet his victorious horse, and led it by the bridle to the paddock amid acclamations. Interviewed he declared himself enchanted by his victory. "Everyone," he said," told me that I had paid far too much for the horse, and that it would not win. But it did win, and will win again. I am the first Rajah who has ever gained the grand steeplechase. I am very proud."

And good reason the Rajah has to be proud and pleased for Lilium has more than paid for itself in a single race, bringing in, in addition to the 85,000f of the stakes, nearly £5,000 in bets.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK.

APPLICATION FOR EXAMINATION OF DIRECTORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 16.

The application filed by certain creditors of the People's Bank of India, now in liquidation, for the examination of Harkishen Lal and three other directors and the manager under section 162 of the Companies Act, came on to-day for hearing before Khan Sahib Amir Ali, District Judge, Lahore.

Messrs. Beechey and Oertel, barristers, with other Counsel, appeared for the Directors and the Hon. Mr. Mengens, Official Liquidator, was present. After a good deal of argument the court passed an order stating that the application was by persons interested in the Bank but the power was discretionary and should not be used unless allegations of fraud were made. Such applications, observed the Court, generally are made by the liquidator but the latter had not discovered any fraud. Under these circumstances a mere affidavit unless supported by persons competent to speak with authority could not be the basis of proceedings. Before calling therefore either the petitioner or the Directors the Court ordered for a detailed report from the liquidator as to the allegations made in the petition with affidavits and counter-affidavits filed in Court and fixed some date in October for the next hearing.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

GUNNERS DRAW WITH G. I P. 1-1.

A SLOPPY GAME.

The game in the second round of the Harwood League, yesterday between the Royal Garrison Artillery and the G. I. P. Athletic, resulted in a draw, each team scoring once. The smart, though short-lived shower of rain which fell just before the teams took the field, left the ground extremely slippery, and it seemed as much as the players could do to keep their feet. Conditions hardly improved as the game wore on, except in the opposite direction as a further handicap came from the ball gathering weight and becoming as elusive as the ground. Accurate kicking or passing appeared at a discount, the Gunners, who usually fair well with a wet ball and a rain-soaked ground, being as unstable as their opponents.

The opening stages saw the railwaymen claim more of the game and on several occasions Quinn's charge seemed in jeopardy. The R. G. A., however, asserted themselves as the minutes sped, and a ding-dong struggle ensued, in which their was much slipping and falling, miskicking and missing, but both custodians sustained their charge to the call of "half time." Changing sides, resulted in little improvement, the game continuing as it had progressed thus far, with many missed chances, till about half way through the second period, Ridley sent in a fine ground centre, which Williams redirected into the net at close range, far wide of Quinn's reach.

Put on their mettle, the Gunners retaliated and it was not long before a penalty was awarded for "hands." Warren sent in a shot of such speed that although Dawson touched it with his fingers, he scarcely altered the course of the ball. Ridley, taking exception to the referee's ruling was ordered off the field, and Peel went forward, leaving Eagle to face the defence alone. The reverse, and Peel's entry into the forward line, seemed to inspire the railwaymen, who got away in fine style. Peel tested Quinn after a tricky run, and the Garrison goalkeeper played it forward, giving Williams a golden opportunity, which, however, the centre failed to take. Pressing again, Wearer held an opponent in the area, and the referee's award of a "penalty" was greeted with cheers from the spectators, which were redoubled in vigour when Quinn got down to the low drive from Eagle and stayed its course before it passed the line. Both teams now made great efforts to secure a point and the victory, but the whistle piped "time," just when the game appeared to be most interesting.

The changes on the R. G. A. team were hardly an improvement. They were a disappointment after their last games. Capt. Roche at centre-forward was again quite as prominent for his dash and dribbling as he was for almost an absolute incapacity to shoot. He had several opportunities when within the penalty area, but chose to dribble rather than drive at the net However good a centre-forward may be in other respects an inability to shoot or failing that, giving some body else an opportunity to do so, certainly neutralises them.

Armstrong was again an absentee and the railway attack suffered accordingly. Why is Alcock not seen with the first string at left-extreme He used to make as convincing a player in that position as Moir of the Gymkhana, making up in the accuracy of his centres the advantage Moir has in speed. Dawson was very safe in goal, and both Peel and Eagle worked very hard. Shenkling used his head to great advantage, and Muir put in a deal of hard work.

The following were the teams:

R. G. A.:—Quinn, goal; Roach and Wearer, backs; Lawrence, Warren, and Holden, halves; Spain, Powell, Capt. Roach, Gavin and Llewlyn, forwards.

G. I. P. Ry.:—Dawson, goal; Eagle and Peel, backs; Muir Shenkling and Brian, halves; Hayward, Pearman, Williams, Ridley and MacDonald, forwards.

Referee:—Mr. H. L. Inwood.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Agst.	Points.
Sherwood Foresters.....	7	7	0	0	29	1	14
Bombay Gymkhana ...	6	4	1	1	7	2	9
Bombay Athletic	8	4	3	1	12	8	9
R. G. A., Bombay	8	2	3	3	8	14	6
Grant Medicals	7	1	3	3	3	12	5
G. I. P. Athletic	8	1	4	3	4	11	5
Hornets	8	1	6	1	2	17	3

SECOND DIVISION.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "A" (2) BEAT TELEGRAPHS (0).

On the Marine Lines, the Bombay Gymkhana "A" beat the Telegraphs by two goals without a response.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Agst.	Points.
Bombay Gym. "A"	8	6	0	2	29	3	14
Y. M. C. A.	6	5	1	0	10	3	10
G. I. P. Mechanics Inst.	7	4	1	2	15	6	10
Instituto Luso-Indiano.	6	3	3	0	11	9	6
Customs Athletic Club	8	1	5	2	9	20	4
Telegraph R. Club	8	1	5	2	5	14	4
Rangers	7	0	5	2	3	26	2

THE ORIENT BANK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 16.

The general meeting of the shareholders of the Orient Bank of India that recently suspended payment, was postponed to 27th July on account of Lady Hardinge's death. There is an idea of restarting the Bank.

BANGALORE RACES.

FIRST DAY.

HAMARA WINS MYSORE CUP.

(From our Racing Correspondent).

MYSORE, July 16.

The first day's racing was quite largely attended, the weather being cloudy and exceptionally pleasant. Racing was good all through, some close finishes being witnessed. Honors were about easy with book-makers and punters.

PONY TRIALS.—5 furlongs.

Aga Farook Shah's THE BRATT 7-10 Ferguson. 1

Mr. T. Harrison's MINERVA, 9-0, Harrison 2

Capt. Saunders's GREY MIST, 7-0, Shamshudeen 3

Also Ran:—Beynazeer 8-0, Peshwa 6-12, Essad Pasha 6-13, Athens 6-11.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Minerva, 4 to 1 against The Bratt sixes Beynazeer, Essad Pasha and Athens, tens the rest.

Won by a neck-length second and third. Time 1—10½.

CHAMPION C. B. PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Ali Mahomed Sait's AUBREY 8-8 Pratt 1

Yuvaraja of Mysore's SEETA, 7-0, Purtoo Singh 2

Mr. Lakshimi Kantarajur's CROWBAR, 9-3, Ferguson 3

Also Ran:—Cowslip 9-3, Chemise 9-1.

Betting: 3 to 1 on Aubrey, 5 to 1 against Crowbar, sixes Seeta, twelves Chemise, fifteens Cowslip.

Won by 3 lengths—5 lengths second and third. Time 1-20 2-5.

THE MACINTIRE PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Ramshaw's VIC'S PRIDE, 8-5, Southall 1

Mr. Kelso's LORD ROBERTS, 8-4, Kaikooshroo 2

Raja Venigopal Bahadur's TIERCEL 8-7, Pratt 3*

Mr. Rosseo's ROCCOCO 9-0 Bombay ... 3*

*Dead Heat.

Also Ran:—Sandpiper 8-9, Eustace 7-7, Jorrocks 7-7.

Betting 6 to 4 against Rococo, 3 to 1 against Lord Roberts and Eustace, fours Vic's Pride, sixes Jorrocks eights Tiercel, tens Sandpiper.

Won by three-quarters of a length-length, second and third Time 1-18.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Maharajah of Mysore's LADY SIM, 8-4 Mahomed 1

Mr. D' Arcy Lindsay's WINNIE R. 9-0 Mebom 2

Mr. J. Watsons MAC, 8-1, Ferguson ... 3

Also Ran:—Molly D. 8-10, Bubbles 7-10 Kitty Kent 7-6, Yod 7-4 Kestrell II 6-4.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Winnie R 2 to 1 against Mac, fives Kitty Kent and Yod, sixes Molly D. and Lady Sim, tens Bubbles, 12 Kestrell II.

Won by a neck, half length second and third. Time 1-6.

MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE'S CUP 1 mile and 640 yards.

Kour Saheb of Patiala's HAMARA, 9-0, Pratt 1

Mr. M. Yunis's GLENDOOK, 7-9, Crowden 2

Mr. A. Sattar's VAVASOR, 7-2 Ferguson 3

Mr. D. Captain's SUGAR LOAF, 9-7, W. Southall 4

Also Ran:—Criton 10-7, Five Crown 8-8, Mil 8-5, Whin 8-0, Little Speed 7-6.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Hamara, 2½ to 1 against Criton, 4 to 1 Five Crown and Vavasor, 5 to 1 Whim and Little Speed, sixes the rest.

Won by a length neck second and third. Time 2-26.

THE SUBSTITUTION HORSE RACE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S's. ROSCOMAIN, 9-7, Kaikorshroo 1

Mr. Fortnum Lang's AIRMAN, 9-0, Crowden 2

Mr. J. L. Ainsworths UTE, 9-3, Southall 3

Maharajah of Mysore's CAMBARA, 7-2, Harrison 4

Also Ran:—Chestnut Park 7-7, Vitulos 9-5, Madrina 10-7,.

Betting: 5 to 4 against Ute, 6 to 4, against Roscomain,, 4 to 1 against Airman, 6 to 1 the Remainder.

Won by one lengths three-lengths, second and third. Time 1-4½

Objections were lodged that Roscomain bumped Ute, and that he also crossed Airman. After taking evidence at length the Stewards over-ruled both objections at 9 p.m.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

I. F. A. SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 16

Under ideal weather conditions but on wretched and treacherous grounds were played two games last evening in the I. F. A. Challenge Shield Competition.

The King's Own met the E. B. S. R. team on the Dalhousie ground and the game which was witnessed by about three thousand spectators proved quite interesting, the soldiers winning by a solitary goal scored about fifteen minutes from the start.

The 91st Highlanders v. Mohan Bagan match attracted about 20,000 spectators. Although the soldiers had the better of the deal throughout, the first half proved barren. Payne and Hunter put the soldiers ahead each scoring a goal in the second half, the Indian custodian slipping and falling on both occasions.

GROUND UNPLAYABLE FOR REPLAY GAME.

LATER.

The replay between the Royal Irish Rifles and the East Yorks fixed for this evening was declared off by the referee, owing to the ground being in an unplayable condition, on account of the rain which setting in the early hours of the morning continued almost all through the day.

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—*Financial World* 15-11-1913.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, June 17, 1914.

VICARIOUS VINDICATION.

The announcement that the plaintiff in the suit of Captain Finnie v. Arnold and Ripley, for the recovery of Rs. 15,000 as damages for libel, has petitioned to have the suit withdrawn will be received with little surprise, if considerable disappointment, by those who have followed the history of the cases against Mr. Channing Arnold. The grounds advanced for the plaintiff's petition are, that the issues involved have been fully considered and determined in the case of Andrew v. Arnold by the Privy Council judgment, upholding the conviction of Mr. Arnold for criminal defamation of Mr. Andrew and that the character of the plaintiff has been fully vindicated by these proceedings. Captain Finnie had assessed the damage done to his character by the comments contained in Mr. Channing Arnold's articles at a high figure, but he now pleads that he had no desire to reap any pecuniary benefit and is willing to waive his claim for damages. It may also be added that he is willing to waive his claim for a verdict, to retire under the shadow of the vindication accorded to Mr. Andrew and to pay his own costs. It has taken Captain Finnie some time fully to digest the Privy Council judgment and to decide that it is a vindication of his conduct in the Mergui affair. As a matter of fact there is very little about Captain Finnie in the judgment of the Privy Council, and the Burma public would, we think, have been glad to see Captain Finnie's character directly vindicated in the proceedings instituted by him, or in his behalf, rather than in this vicarious fashion. It is curious, however, that he should have been so long in making up his mind to withdraw these proceedings against Mr. Arnold, who, so far from wishing to burke them, actually had to go into Court the other day to ask for a peremptory order for a date of hearing,—a course which has probably led to the present decision being taken by the plaintiff's advisers. Perhaps Captain Finnie has not been altogether a free agent in this matter. He seemed to know little about the circumstances of the institution of these proceedings, on his behalf, when questioned, and the public will remember the amazing mistake made by Lord Crewe in stating in the House of Commons that Captain Finnie was acting entirely on his own responsibility, and without Government aid in the matter. However that may be, we feel sure that none will be more disappointed than the defendant, at this outcome of the Finnie suit depriving him as it will, of an opportunity which he did not, and could not, get in the Session Court at Rangoon.

In our previous comments on this case, we stated that Mr. Arnold was heavily handicapped by the procedure adopted at his trial in the Sessions Court, and it is a very grave matter, in our opinion, having regard to the future administration of justice, that the Privy Council should have failed to condemn that procedure. It will be remembered that the defamatory matter in Mr. Arnold's articles concerned the conduct of Mr. Andrew in his magisterial investigation of the charges against Captain McCormick, and his alleged connivance with the latter and Captain Finnie to secure McCormick's acquittal. In view of this the preliminary Order passed by the Chief Judge before the trial commenced was remarkable. His lordship ruled *inter alia* that:—

Evidence as to anything which was not within his (Mr. Andrew's) knowledge, or with which he had nothing to do, will not be admitted.....

Evidence as to what had happened between Captain Finnie and Mr. Buchanan at Victoria Point is irrelevant, except such of it as came to Mr. Andrew's knowledge.....

A large number of witnesses for the defence have been summoned: most of them are persons who gave evidence before Mr. Andrew in connection with the case against Captain McCormick. I do not know what it is contemplated they should give evidence about, but if it is intended to ask them to repeat or to state again their versions of what they had or have to say against Captain McCormick, I shall, as at present advised, hold that such evidence is irrelevant and inadmissible in this case.....Anything the witnesses I refer to may now say about the case against McCormick appears to me at present to be altogether irrelevant, and before permitting such witnesses to be examined, I shall require to be satisfied that they can give relevant evidence on any matter in issue in this case.

The effect of this Order was to exclude a mass of evidence, which the defendant had ready, to prove that the charges against McCormick ought to have been sent for trial, and that Mr. Andrew's record of his enquiry was defective and erroneous; but Mr. Andrew's record and all the papers on it, were, in spite of this, printed and circulated to the Jury by the Chief Judge, who commented at length on them,—that is to say on the very matters regarding which he refused to allow the defendant to call evidence. Further, the Chief Judge pointed out to the Jury that it was noticeable that the appellant did not rely upon the first exception to section 499 of the Penal Code, namely, that the statements in the articles were true. But he failed to inform the Jury that it was irrelevant whether the charges against McCormick were true or not, and ignored the fact that he had expressly excluded by his preliminary Order the evidence the defence wished to produce to prove that McCormick ought to have been committed for trial.

This is not the only irregularity upon which Sir Robert Finlay had to lay stress in his arguments before the Privy Council, (there is not space to deal with the others in the present article), but from the point of view of the public it seems to us the most important. In the first place the Order itself was an astounding innovation on established procedure, and we fail to see how such a proceeding on the part of a judge who is about to try a case of this kind could possibly be justified. But when the Judge, himself, in his charge to the Jury, makes free use of the very matters which his Order has excluded from the trial, and comments on them in a sense detrimental to the case for the defence, one would have thought that he had laid himself open to the strictures of any superior court before whom the case might go. Yet the Judicial Committee ignored this, and Sir Robert Finlay's brilliant arguments on the point were left unanswered. The failure of the Judicial Committee to express any opinion on the adoption by the Chief Judge of this novel procedure, so damaging to the interests of an accused, has justifiably caused consternation in the minds of those who are concerned for the due administration of justice in the courts of this country.

THE TIBETAN CRISIS.

A telegram the other day reported that Mr. Iven Chen, who represented China at the Tibetan Conference at Simla, is proceeding to Peking. Doubtless he will be able to impress on the Chinese President the gravity of the present situation and the necessity of modifying a policy that threatens to bring Great Britain and China into collision. A short while ago we commented on Dr. Morrison's recent address at the London Chamber of Commerce, in the course of which he alluded to the "unusually cordial relations with England." Sir Edward Grey's observations the other day in Parliament, taken in conjunction with his threat of "disastrous consequences," if China still refused to sign the Convention, furnish an instructive commentary on Dr. Morrison's optimistic utterances. The Simla Conference, as everybody knows, was the outcome of protracted negotiations between London and Peking on the administrative and political situation in Tibet which has been the subject of discussion between the two Governments since the British expedition to Lhasa ten years ago. The cardinal point that came up before the Conference was the recognition of the Dalai Lama's administrative autonomy by the withdrawal of all Chinese troops and officials from Tibet, accompanied by a declaration from China of non-interference in the domestic affairs of the Province, and an undertaking that no future attempts would be made by China to exercise sovereign rights in Tibet. China was also asked at the Conference to pledge herself to delimit the Eastern boundaries of the Province with a view to the cessation of fighting which appears to be sporadic in that quarter. The Conference proved abortive, no settlement having been reached on the principal issues. This, as Sir Edward Grey pointed out, has created serious unrest on the northern border, the tribes being naturally undecided as to whether they owe allegiance to the Dalai Lama's Government or to that of China.

It must be conceded, however, that from the Chinese point of view, the present political status of Tibet is decidedly in conflict with their views of suzerainty. But with the success of the last Tibetan revolution the question of suzerainty must have a purely academic interest; the Tibetans having finally decided not to allow in the future any more concrete form of suzerainty than a Chinese Amban in Lhasa, with a small guard of Chinese troops by way of escort and protection. China, who claims to have been the over-lord of Tibet for centuries, and who is apparently certain of her ability to reconquer the country, as soon as she succeeds in overcoming the internal rebellions that have followed on the inauguration of the new Republic, is naturally averse to the acceptance of the conditions sought to be imposed upon her,—conditions which must appear decidedly humiliating to her national pride. At the same time Yuan-Shi-Kai can no more afford to quarrel with the British Government than he can afford to quarrel with Japan on account of Korea. One thing is clear: there can be no question now of the modification of British demands, and, failing a prompt understanding with China, there must be an Anglo-Tibetan compact which China will have to observe, even if it militates against her views of suzerainty. But it may be predicted with confidence that Yuan-Shi-Kai, who has necessarily to husband all his resources at present, in order to consolidate and strengthen his Government will not fail to perceive the danger of withholding his assent to the Simla Treaty.

Notes of the Day.

The Mexican Outlook.

No mistake could be more serious that to suppose that the resignation of Huerta and his entire Cabinet means a clean slate for Mexico. In the first place Carranza's attitude towards the provisional President, Senor Carbajal, appears to be somewhat mysterious. Doubtless he will make a virtue of necessity by recognising Carbajal till the elections, which are likely to be in the nature of a triangular contest between himself, Villa and Carbajal, are held. Whoever may ultimately become President, there is every possibility that the United States will sooner or later be forced into an active participation in Mexico's domestic concerns. The dangers of such participation are obvious, and it is bound to lead eventually to armed intervention. The world is still ignorant of the grounds which have led to the selection of Carbajal as President, but his political views are obviously those of Huerta, whose Minister he was. As for the other Mexican leaders there is little patriotism among them. They are generally soldiers of fortune, seeking material gain or power. To succeed in their ambitions they hesitate at no crime, and to retain it, if once acquiesced, they will sacrifice anything or anybody. Murder, either official or "accidental", is an ordinary and usual path to political preference or retention of office. Even Profirio Diaz, who has often formed the subject of eulogy in American historical works, started his campaigns for the Presidency as a minor revolutionist with a handful of followers.

"The Madras Standard."

Mrs. Besant's purchase of the "Madras Standard" which has just been announced, will doubtless furnish her with increased opportunities in her campaign for the political advancement of the Indian people. Her recent activities in this direction have already had remarkable results, giving rise to the hope that her bold advent into Indian politics means much for the future political welfare of India. In addition to the control of "The Commonweal" and "The Madras Standard," Mrs. Besant intends to organise a great lecturing campaign in England next year,—a scheme in which she has been assured of the hearty support of the educated classes. "The Madras Standard" is the oldest newspaper in Southern India. It was started in 1841, and at one time exercised considerable influence in the Madras Presidency.

Lord Sydenham on Medical Mission.

Although there exists a marked division of opinion as to the value of Christian missions in India, there can be no question as to the success of the medical branch of their work. In "The East and The West" for this month Lord Sydenham (whose designation in the "Contents" list, by the way, is given as "formerly Governor of Madras") has a sympathetic article on medical missions. Lord Sydenham is of opinion that medical missions can convey what Government institutions, regarded as part of the administrative machine, may fail to impress upon the people of India. However this may be, the work of the Christian medical missionary has borne fruit in the formation of purely Indian associations on a similarly organised basis. The Seva Sadan, in Bombay and Poona, which brings Indian effort to minister to Indian needs, the Ramkrishna mission hospitals in different parts of the country, and the missions to the depressed classes, of all of which free medical aid forms an important part, have doubtless been inspired by the example and work of the Christian medical missions in this country, showing that the principle of personal service has found a ready acknowledgment among the very classes whom Lord Sydenham, we are sorry to say, has been somewhat prone to attack as unreasonably clamorous for political rights.

The Paris Visit Incident.

Sometime ago we made a reference in these columns to the controversy between the Lord Mayor and the Chairman of the London County Council during their visit to Paris. Lord Peel has now taken the first opportunity of making a personal explanation of the incident at one of the weekly meetings of the L. C. C. According to him, there is not the least foundation for the statement that he tactlessly raised questions of precedence in a foreign city. He was all along occupying the leading car alone with the President of the French Republic during their inspection of electrical and other establishments, and no wonder he thought that he was given precedence. Regarding the Hotel de Ville incident, he remarks that, on the President and the Prefect speaking some unexpected words of welcome, as no one stepped forward, he caught the President's eye and replied with a few words of thanks. And at the time of signing the book, Lord Peel says, he only signed in the place which was pointed out to him. Later in the day, however, some protests were made by the Lord Mayor about the question of precedence, and he replied to the President that he was always glad to do anything that was agreeable to their hosts. At the same time the Chairman of the L. C. C., said that the importance and range of their work was growing every day, and the L.C.C. represented millions of taxpayers, and it was in the fitness of things that his voice should be heard on such occasions, although he admitted the Lord Mayor's "social and ceremonial precedence."

Noiseless City—A Dream.

At the International Rubber and Allied Industries Exhibition held in London, Sir Henry Blake, the President of the Exhibition, said he was looking forward with great hopes to the day when all the streets in a city would be paved with rubber, so that there would be no noise, and incidentally fill the pockets of the rubber planters and manufacturers. Some of the prominent London hotels have already paved their courtyards with rubber to the great benefit of the inmates. One of the greatest curses of the modern cities of recent years has been the ever increasing noise, both in quantity and quality. What with motor cars, omnibuses, tramways, and big and heavy waggons, the city is full of noises nowadays. In London property has depreciated a good deal owing to the noises created by the big omnibuses. It affects the nerves of people who live on the routes of these vehicles and as a result we have the nervous city man suffering from insomnia and dyspepsia and all the allied diseases. All sufferers from city noises will bless the day and the inventor of a cheap substitute for rubber. At the Exhibition there was a room completely fitted with rubber furniture, including the pen-holders, inkstands, wall paper, etc., and everything was of a dainty design. A specimen tennis court has also been built, and has given entire satisfaction to the players. Unless and until rubber becomes very cheap, we can only consider the idea of paving streets with that material as a happy dream, impossible of realisation under the modern conditions of life.

The Story of Fall and Flood.

Dr. Langdon, the Reader in Assyriology at Oxford, has discovered at Nippur some early Babylonian tablets giving an account of the Deluge which is said to be pre-Semitic, and thought to be "the original of that preserved in the Book of Genesis." The discovery is of great importance in matters concerning biblical archaeology. The inscription is in cuniform alphabet,—Sumerian,—and makes references to the Fall of Man through eating a certain fruit, and it is believed that the tablet is a part of the library of Nippur destroyed during an invasion of Babilonia by Elamites in the age of Abraham. The tablet has found a resting place in the Philadephia museum along with others. The hymn engraved on the tablet is to Nimtud, who, according to the Babylonian, is the creatures of man, and tallies with the account given in the Bible as to the name of the Patriarch who was saved through his piety in the terrible deluge. He was a "gardener" by profession, and his name was Tagtog—Semitic Nahu. The god Oannes,—the Babylonian name for Enki, the water god,—revealed to Noah the secret of things and the wisdom of gods. The tablet relates the story of the quarrel between Ninharseg or Nimtud and her husband Enlin. A portion of the story is destroyed, but what remains reads as under:—

. . . of the cassia he took . . . he ate . . . the plant which determined their fate there she came upon. Ninharseg in the name of Enki uttered a curse, "Hereafter life until the dies may he not see." The spirits of the netherworld in the dust sat down. Angrily unto Enlil she spoke. "I, Ninharseg, begat thee children and what is my reward."

Enlil the father angrily replied, "Thou, O Ninharseg, has begotten children. Therefore" in-my-city-two-humans-will-I-make-for-thee "shall thy name be called. The renowned, his head as a prototype she had moulded, his foot as a prototype she had designed, his eyes as a prototype she had made luminous."

VICEROY'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

A GRATEFUL MESSAGE.

PATHETIC TRIBUTE TO LADY HARDINGE.

DEVOTED AND NOBLE HELPMATE.

HER LOVE FOR INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 16.

The following has been issued to the people of India:—

In the midst of sorrow and the heavy burden of grief that it has pleased the Almighty in His infinite wisdom to place upon me and my family in taking my dear wife to her eternal rest, I wish to convey to the people of India my profound gratitude for the countless expressions of deep love and true affection for Lady Hardinge that have reached me from every class and creed throughout India and for the sympathy offered to me and my family in our great sorrow. In her I have lost a truly devoted wife and a most noble helpmate, and the people of India have lost a very loving friend. She loved India and the people of India—the women and children, the suffering and the poor—few can realise how much. Though gone to her eternal home, her love for India will, I know, remain and bring its blessing from above."—HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

SYMPATHY FROM BOMBAY.

Messages of condolence were also sent by the Lunawada Durbar, the Elphinstone College Hostel, the people of Alibag, the people of Malegaon, the Jain Swetamber Jain Conference Office, and Shri Radanpur Jain Conference Office, Shri Radhanpur Jain Mandal, the Thakore Saheb of Amod, the Chalisgaon public, and the people of Nadiad.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF EDUCATION.

The following resolution was passed at the annual general meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses on Wednesday, the 15th instant, when Mr. C. M. Cursetji was in the chair:—

That the Members present at the meeting desire to place on record their sincere sorrow at the sad and untimely death of Lady Hardinge and to express their deep and heartfelt sympathy with his Excellency Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Viceroy and Governor-General in his great bereavement."

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, has received the following reply from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

Viceroy deeply touched by the message of true sympathy which you have sent him on behalf of the Corporation and asks me to convey to them through you his warm and grateful thanks.

CONDOLENCE MEETINGS.

AKOLA, July 16.

At a public meeting held yesterday evening at the Town Hall under the chairmanship of Mr. B. N. Mudholkar to express sorrow caused by the premature demise of of Lady Hardinge. Mr. R. M. Gupte, Vice-Chairman of the local Municipality, proposed the following resolution which was seconded by Rao Bahadur K. G. Damli, and supported by Khan Sahib Amankha:—

The sad news of the sudden and untimely death of Lady Hardinge has filled every Indian heart with profound, grief and sorrow. The residents of Akola assembled to-day in a large meeting at the Town Hall beg respectfully to express their deep sympathy with his Excellency Lord Hardinge for this grave domestic calamity. To him this is a heavy and irreparable loss and all India mourns it deeply. That noble Lady has secured a permanent seat in the Indian heart by the benevolent active part she keenly took in the spread of education and medical relief to the women of India. In her India has lost a truly high and noble soul. We beg to offer to his Excellency our sincere condolence for the sad bereavement and fervently pray for everlasting peace to the noble soul.

It was resolved to communicate the telegram to his Excellency's Private Secretary.

ICHALKARANJI, July 16

A meeting of the citizens of Ichalkaranji was held here this afternoon. The Chief of Ichalkaranji presided.

A resolution deeply mourning the loss of Lady Hardinge and expressing sympathy with the Viceroy was passed and the President was requested to communicate it to his Excellency through the proper channel.

HUBLI, July 16.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Hubli presided over by Mr. Apte, Vice-President Hubli Municipality, was held to-day in the Municipal Hall.

A resolution from the chair expressing deep sorrow for the untimely death of Lady Hardinge and tendering heartfelt condolence to his Excellency Lord Hardinge in this sad hereavement was passed.

THE PROPOSED MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I am sure everyone will endorse the suggestion of his Highness the Aga Khan to take immediate steps to raise a memorial to her Excellency Lady Hardinge. His Highness reached Zanzibar yesterday and on receipt of my wire asking him for support and sympathy to the proposed memorial suggested by me, he telegraphed to me immediately that he had heard with profound and poignant grief the terrible news of the death of Lady Hardinge and that he would readily support the memorial movement which he proposes should be started immediately.

I think that a meeting of prominent citizens should be held at an early date to consider what steps should be taken to raise a suitable memorial to a lady, whose irreparable loss every Indian is mourning and whose work and sympathies were confined not only to Calcutta, Delhi or Simla, but extended to every part of India where any kind of philanthropic and ameliorative agencies existed. It will be indeed very desirable if we receive a direction in this matter from Lord and Lady Willingdon who have as first citizens in the Presidency identified themselves with every deserving and charitable movement.—Yours, etc.,

CASSAMALLY JAIRAZBHOY.

Bombay, July 16th.

DUTCH FARMERS' TOUR IN BRITAIN.

"PHENOMENALLY SUCCESSFUL."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.

The party of Dutch farmers who have been touring in Great Britain have left for Holland. The British tour was phenomenally successful. The president of the party remarked that it would have far-reaching results agriculturally, politically and socially.

LATE COLONEL THOMSON.

NATIONAL FUNERAL ACCORDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, July 15.

A national funeral was accorded to Colonel Thomson. The body was brought from Albania in a battleship. Speaking on behalf of the Government, the Minister of War made an eloquent oration paying a tribute to the services rendered by the late officer.

Wreaths were sent by Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Henry.

INDIA AND THE FINANCE. BILL.

LONDON CHAMBER'S LETTER TO THE PREMIER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 15.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables that the London Chamber of Commerce has sent a letter to the Premier setting forth their objections to clause V of the Finance Bill as affecting India and the Dominions in particular and British trade and finance in general. It urged that pending the report of the committee, the appointment of which was announced in the House of Commons on 8th July, the clause should be withdrawn from the Bill Meanwhile it is suggested that the Premier should receive a deputation.

FUNERAL OF A BURMESE CHIEF.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 16.

A correspondent gives the following details of the funeral ceremony of the late Mahadevi Nang Sam of Ming Nai State and her husband, Sawbwa Kyun Kyi, which took place at Mong Nai recently:—The ceremonies took place on two days, the wife being buried on the first and the husband on the second day Both were on the most elaborate scale. The Chiefs of all the eighteen neighbouring states were present and among the European Government officials were Mr. S. C. Shirling, C.I.E., Superintendent and Political Officer of the Southern Shan States, Messrs. Kingsley and Graham. Several hundreds of hponegyis (priests) took part in the tedious but impressive ceremony. The coffins were laid in masonry graves and guns were fired at the house and again at the ceremony.

The affairs of Mong Nai State are now being managed by Hkun Kyaw Sam, a nephew of the deceased Sawbwa, but he has not been officially or ceremonially installed as yet in the appointment. He is just over fifty years of age and will remain on probation as a test of his ability to administer the State and if he comes out of the ordeal favourably he will no doubt be permanently recognised as the chief of the Maung Nai State.

MEXICO'S NEW PRESIDENT.

SENOR CARBAJAL SWORN.

HUERTA'S FAREWELL TO CONGRESS.

PAVING THE WAY FOR CARRANZA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MEXICO CITY, July 16.

It is officially announced that General Huerta will resign to-day and that he will be succeeded by Senor Carbajal. All the members of the Cabinet have resigned.

MEXICO CITY, July 16.

General Huerta's retirement was most quickly and quietly executed. Congress accepted the resignation by 121 votes to 17 and then Senor Carbajal took the oath and proceeded to the palace. He received a hearty ovation.

Huerta read a farewell message to Congress and afterwards entrained for Puerto Mexico whither H. M. cruiser "Bristol" and the German cruiser "Dresden" had hastily sailed from Veracruz.

WASHINGTON, July 16.

General Heurta's resignation is regarded as the first practical step towards a settlement of the Mexican question. It is considered that it will pave the way for General Carranza.

MEXICO CITY, July 16.

A special committee has left for Celaya to arrange the Constitutionals' peaceful entry into the capital.

CALAMITOUS RUSSIAN FIRES.

SPREADING IN FORESTS AND MOORS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.

Forest and moor fires in Russia are spreading. Only rain can prevent a national calamity. Troops are fighting the flames.

Twenty-five houses in the workmen's quarter in St. Petersburg were burned last evening and four persons perished in the fire. The outbreak has not yet been extinguished.

BIG BULGARIAN LOAN.

VEHEMENTLY OPPOSED BY PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SOFIA, July 17.

The Sobranje to-day discussed the £20,000,000 5 per cent loan which a German syndicate has secured at the price of 84 with industrial concessions after laborious negoxiations.

The debate was uproarious. The Opposition and Socialists vehemently opposed the loan as being dishonourable and fatal to the country whose resources, they said, would be squandered without any return:

They declared that the signature of the contract was a crime against Bulgaria's dignity and credit.

Finally the President declared that the Bill had been passed and closed the sitting.

PROPOSED UNIVERSITY FOR C P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has appointed a committee of a representative character to frame a scheme for an university.

The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that it would be inadvisable to submit proposals for the establishment of a completely centralised university, but the committee's scheme should provide for an university at Nagpur, or in its immediate neighbourhood, of a teaching type and for affiliation to this central institution of colleges situated in other places.

ALLEGED STATE OFFENCES.

ACCUSED PETITION FOR BAIL OR EARLY TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 16.

The "Punjabee" states that Ranauk Ram, against whom some proceedings are pending in the Patiala State for an offence against the State is still in custody and has not been put up for trial. His wife and mother sent a petition to the Judicial Secretary, Patiala, for his bail, or early trial, but no reply has been given.

Another Arya Samajist, Bishambar Datta, has since been arrested on a similar charge and has been in police custody. A joint petition by both accused to the Nizam of Barnala praying for immediate trial or release on bail has been rejected. Several Arya Samajs have passed resolutions praying for immediate trial or release on bail.

IRISH OUTLOOK HOPEFUL.

AMENDING BILL IN COMMONS ON MONDAY.

CABINET AND "CLEAN CUT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.

Sir Edward Carson's sudden recall from Belfast and the fact that Mr. Birrell is visiting Dublin are regarded as significant and the Irish outlook is supposed to be more hopeful to-day.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith announced that the Government was anxious that the Home Rule Amending Bill should be considered at the earliest practicable moment. He would provisionally fix Monday.

Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that it would be a real misfortune if there was any delay.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain took his seat for West Birmingham amid general cheers.

Sir Edward Carson to-night conferred with the Unionist leaders.

HOPES OF SETTLEMENT FADING.

MINORITY IN CABINET WILLING TO ACCEPT CLEAN CUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that the hopes of Irish settlement by consent are fading. Sir Edward Carson, says the journal, has returned more determined than ever on a clean cut.

While the Government is firmly wedded to the idea of exclusion by county option there have been rumours that a minority of the members of the Cabinet is willing to accept a clean cut.

LIBERAL OBJECTIONS.

Hence a deputation of Liberals has asked the Chief Whip to convey to Mr. Asquith its strong objection to further concessions.

CHIEF WHIP'S WARNING.

TO RALLY ROUND THE PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.

The Chief Whip has issued a strongly worded warning to the Liberal members insisting on the imperative necessity "at this supreme moment" of doing nothing to weaken in any way the power of the Premier to deal with a "difficult and complicated situation."

EMPLOYMENT OF TROOPS.

QUELLING OF CIVIL DISTURBANCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.

Mr. Illingworth will move in the House of Commons that a select committee be appointed to report on the circumstances in which troops may be employed during civil disturbances or threatened disturbances.

EAST WORCESTER CONSTITUENCY.

UNIONIST RETURNED UNOPPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.

Mr. Leverton Harris, Unionist, has been returned unopposed for East Worcester.

ADMIRALTY'S OIL TANKS AND RESERVOIR.

TO BE CONSTRUCTED AT ROSYTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON July 16.

The Admiralty has placed contracts for the construction of twenty oil-tanks at Rosyth and also for an under-grounds oil-reservoir, which will probably be the largest in the world.

EXTENSIVE DOCKS IN AUSTRALIA.

CONSTRUCTION APPROVED OF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, July 16.

The Harbour Trust has approved the construction of four docks on the Yarra costing £6,000,000.

DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST MR. C. ARNOLD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 16.

Mr. Justice Ormond to-day passed orders in the Chief Court dismissing with costs, the suit brought by Captain A. M. Finnie against Mr. Channing Arnold to recover Rs. 15,000 damages for alleged libel. Under the circumstances the application for the defendant for a transfer of the case to some other High Court will not be proceeded with.

COUNCIL OF INDIA BILL.

MEMBERS' ALLOWANCE.

LORD CREWE'S REFUSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.

In the House of Lords to-day, Baron Lamington asked the Marquis of Crewe to secure to the members of the Council of India £600 per annum allowance proposed in the recent Bill.

Lord Crewe replied that he would like to see the emoluments of the Indian members increased but he was advised that as the sums were fixed by statute they could only be altered by statute. Moreover it was impossible to deal piecemeal with matters embodied in the rejected Bill.

Earl Curzon said he would be glad to see the salaries restored to their former level but as regards the salaries of the Indian members, Indian public opinion should be considered carefully. It was by no means certain that the Indian appointees would welcome the discrimination.

The subject then dropped.

PLURAL VOTING BILL.

REJECTED IN LORDS THE SECOND TIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.

The House of Lords has rejected the Plural Voting Bill the second time under the Parliament Act, by 119 votes to 49.

FRENCH PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 16.

President Poincare has left for Russia.

ECLIPSE STAKES.

CORRECTION TO LIST OF PROBABLE STARTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, July 16.

Carrickfergus will be ridden by Bullock: Quixtus by Rickaby: Lord Godolphen by Rovella.

Additional starters are:—Trois Temps (F. Templeman) 8-13: Saint Guthlac (Halley) 8-6.

Jameson, Halos and By George are not likely to start.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.

At Lord's Gentlemen beat Players by 134 runs.

At Hastings, Sussex beat Gloucester by 364 runs.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE.

The Chapionship table brought up to date and including the matches of which the results are given above is as follows:—

	Played.	No result.	Won.	Won on 1st Inn.	Lost on 1st Inn.	Lost	Points Obtained	Points Poss.	Percentage.
Middlesex (6)	11..	1..	7..	2..	1..	0..	42..	50..	84.00
Kent (1)	14..	0..	9..	3..	2..	0..	56..	70..	80.00
Surrey 3)	14..	0..	8..	4..	0..	2..	52..	70..	74.28
Warwick (11)	11..	1..	6..	2..	1..	1..	87..	50..	74.00
Hampshire(10)	15..	1..	7..	2..	3..	2..	44..	70..	62.55
Notts (5)	10..	1..	5..	2..	1..	1..	45..	70..	57.78
Sussex (7)	13..	1..	5..	2..	2..	3..	33..	60..	55.00
Northants (4)	12..	1..	4..	3..	1..	3..	30..	55..	54.54
Essex (15)	12..	0..	4..	3..	0..	5..	29..	60..	48.33
Yorkshire (2)	16..	1..	4..	3..	6..	2..	35..	75..	46.66
Leicester (14)	14..	1..	5..	1..	1..	5..	32..	65..	45.07
Lancs (8)	15..	1..	4..	2..	4..	4..	30..	70..	42.85
Derby (13)	11..	1..	3..	1..	0..	6..	18..	50..	36.00
Worcester (12)	14..	1..	1..	4..	1..	7..	13..	65..	27.69
Somerset (16)	10..	0..	1..	0..	0..	9..	5..	50..	9.00
Gloucester (9)	12..	1..	0..	0..	1..	10..	1..	65..	00.00

The figures within parentheses indicate the positions in which the counties finished in 1913.

The points are awarded as follows:—Five point sfor a win outright, in the case of a draw three points for a win on the first innings and one point to the side losing on the first innings In the case of ties the points are equally divided. Matches not started or in which not eevn a result on the first innings is forthcoming are not taken in account. The maximum points are ascertained by deducting the number in the "no result" column from the total number played, and multiplying the balance by five.

BISLEY SHOOTING.

OXFORD BEAT CAMBRIDGE IN HUMPHREY CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BISLEY, July 15.

In the Humphrey Cup Competition, Oxford University (906 points), beat Cambridge University (822 points).

SCULLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.

In the Wingfield Sculls Tann beat Wise easily in 24 minutes, 39 seconds.

SLIP ON KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA July 16.

A slip on the Kalka-Simla Railway between Dharnpore and Kumarhatti has occurred. The night mails are being transhipped.

THE SARAJEVO CRIME.

AUSTRO-SERVIAN RELATIONS

HUNGARIAN PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUDAPEST, July 16.

In the Chamber to-day Count Tisza, Premier, interpellated with regard to the Servian connections with the Sarajevo crime, said that the Austro-Servian relations must be cleared up. The question was still pending. He could not state what method would be employed. The Government was conscious that its interests were bound up in the maintenance of peace but the State which did not regard war as an ultima ratio could not consider itself a State.

The Premier's statement was greeted with cheers.

THE TALEGAON MURDER.

JAPANESE ON TRIAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 16.

The trial commenced to-day before Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., Additional Sessions Judge, of a Japanese, named Karnakshise, who is charged with the murder on the 25th May, last, of another Japanese named Ishmora.

Both men were employed in the Paisa glass factory at Talegaon since November 1912. A quarrel appears to have occurred between the two recently and on the night in question while Ishmora was asleep in the same room as the prisoner and three other Japs, the prisoner armed with two knives awoke and stabbed his countryman through the heart. Death was almost instantaneous.

On being asked to plead, the prisoner admitted his guilt but said he had no intentios to kill Ishmora. Evidence of the Superintendents of the Glass Works and of others was led to confirm the story of the crime and the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK.

QUESTION OF DISTRIBUTING CASH IN HAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 16.

The petition put in by Rai Bahadur Pundit Sarup Narain asking the court to direct the liquidators to distribute moneys in hand to the creditors of the People's Bank was taken up before the District Judge to-day.

Mr Mengeh, the liquidator opposed the petition, on the grounds among others, that the case of the People's Bank was no parallel to that of the Doaba Bank or the Lahore Bank. About 90 per cent. of its moneys being invested in industrial concerns, which required time to recover their positions, and accumulate sufficient working capital for their finance and earn profits, that the assets were not depreciating, but that exactly the reverse was the case and that it would, in the liquidator's opinion, be a disastrous waste of time and money to declare so small a dividend as the funds at their disposal would admit of.

Upon this statement the petitioner's counsel withdrew the application.

INSPECTOR MURDER CASE AT KOTI.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 16.

The Rana of Koti has passed the death sentence upon Padma in the circle Inspector murder case of last April and this sentence has now been confirmed by the Superintendent of the Hill States and will be carried out in Koti.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., I. C. S., to be a member of the committee appointed in Government Resolution dated the 25th February 1913, for the consideration of the questions raised in the lecture delivered by the Honourable Mr. J. P. Orr, C.S.I., I.C.S., before the Bombay Sanitary Association on the 27th June 1912, on the subject of light and air in dwellings in Bombay, vice Mr. H. B. Clayton, I. C. S."

Sir James Meston arrived at Bareilly at the commencement of his monsoon tour on Wednesday. Accompanied by the Nawab of Rampur, Sir James paid a visit to the local furniture factory and left for Aligarh to-day.

Mr. A. L. Hanney, District Judge, Vizagapatam, acts in the Madras High Court for Justice Bakewell during the period that the latter fills the vacancy caused by the absence of Sir Arnold White on leave.

ALL-INDIA PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 16.

Mortality from plague in India during the week ending 11th July was 395 seizures and 306 deaths. In the Bombay Presidency there were 115 deaths, in Madras 13, in Bengal 9, in Bihar and Orissa 5, in United Provinces 4, in Punjab 26, in Burma 101, in Mysore State 27, in Rajputana 6 and in Kashmir 6.

The breaches af the North-Western Railway have been repaired and normal working resumed from 7 p.m. on Wednesday.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

SPECIAL GRANTS IN THE BUDGET.

CHANGE ADVOCATED.

At yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Corporation an interesting debate on special Budget grants took place, and a resolution, moved by Mr. Rahimtullah Currimbhoy asking for a report as to whether it would not be desirable to lay down the principle that in future no grant should be provided in the Budget for any special item or group of items costing Rs. 10,000 and over, unless previously approved by the Corporation, was adopted.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, being in the chair.

WATER SUPPLY.

In accordance with a previous notice of motion, Mr. R. S. Navalkar moved:

(*a*) that in view of a great inconvenience caused to the public when the supply of water has to be stopped all of a sudden, it is desirable that the Commissioner should notify the hours of supply on such an emergency to the localities affected, if possible, by employing the tram-cars running in the town for advertisement day and night; and (*b*) that in case where any locality is left without any water supply for 12 hours or more at a stretch, the Commissioner shall make a report in the matter to the Corporation at its next monthly meeting."

In support of his proposition, Mr. Navalkar said that it was highly necessary for Hindus to know at what hours they would be supplied with water, and that the community would be highly obliged if some means were devised to remedy this evil.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the proposition.

Mr. Dobholkar said that the complaint of Mr. Navalkar would not be removed by the means he suggested, because there were certain localities in which tram cars did not run.

The Commissioner said it would be impossible to notify a definite hour for water supply as desired by Mr. Navalkar, as they would not be certain at what time the repairs would be completed.

Mr. Manmohandass Romji suggested that they should send round water carts in the localities in which the water supply was cut off.

On being put to the vote, the proposition was lost.

SPECIAL BUDGET GRANTS.

Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy next moved: "that the Commissioner be requested to report through the Standing Committee whether it would not be desirable, if feasible, to lay down the principle that in future no grant should be provided in the budget for any special item or group of items costing Rs. 10,000 and over not previously approved by the Corporation and that a statement of works or extra ordinary expenditure on revenue account costing Rs. 10,000 and over, for which it is proposed to provide grants in the ensuing budget be placed before the Corporation through the Standing Committee for sanction."

In support of his proposition, Mr. Rahimtulla said at first sight his proposition might seem to enunicate radical changes in the system that had been in vogue for a long series of years. He did not claim originality for his motion, but he submitted that he repeated in a comprehensive form the views and opinions that had been expressed from time to time by individual members, and endorsed by the Board. He referred to the last chairman of the Standing Committee, Mr. F. M. Chinoy, who had deprecated the growing tendency on the part of the departments to incur expenditure without the previous sanction of the Corporation. The system of applying for an additional grant for works which would have been easily foreseen at Budget time also had been deprecated on previous occasions, but that had produced no impression. It therefore, occurred to him that it would be desirable to adopt a comprehensive resolution embodying the principles which had been generally recognised as axiomatic, but which had been ignored in practice. In the first place he desired the Corporation to lay down as a matter of policy that proposals involving expenditure of a new or special character, over Rs. 10,000, should be excluded from the Budget estimate, unless previously sanctioned by the Corporation. He admitted that in regard to this part of his proposal, he was not aware of any orders being previously passed by the Corporation. It seemed to him very desirable even essential that items of expenditure of a special or unusual character should be specially and specifically brought before the Corporation for approval. Unless that was done such items were apt to be overlooked and passed without proper scrutiny in the midst of voluminous details included in the Budget estimate. He also found that Government had rigidly prohibited the inclusion of any such items in their Budget estimates. There was no reason why they should not follow the same wholesome practice.

Mr. Rahimtulla then quoted a few of such items which were selected from the last Budget and which he said supported his argument and he observed that his proposition asked the heads of department to prepare a statement of new and special items about a month earlier than it was done now. This, he hoped, would cause no hardship. His only object was that the departments as a matter of policy be asked carefully to anticipate their requirements within a certain time, so that the Commissioner and the Standing Committee might not be compelled to hurry with them at the last moment. He cited cases in which additional grants were asked for in regard to requirements, which could have been easily anticipated at the Budget time or which might have been deferred until the next Budget time. He did not cite the instance in any carping spirit, but he only wanted to point out how in the absence of a well-defined policy they were apt to drift. To keep a firm hold on their finances they must have a Budget as accurately framed as possible, and the precautions and limitations which his motion prescribed were recognised by all as quite essential. They must avoid as much as possible, lapsed grants also.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir seconded the proposition reserving his remarks.

Dr. Sukhia, in supporting the proposition, remarked that it would serve a very useful purpose in controlling municipal finances.

ELASTICITY NECESSARY.

The Commissioner said that in framing the Budget they were guided by their act as drawn up by the legislators. The Budget was first drawn up by the Commissioner; it then went to the Standing Committee, who revised it, and then from the Commissioner's Budget it became the Standing Committee's Budget. Then it went up to the Corporation, who got sufficient time to consider it and amend it. The effect of Mr. Rahimtulla's proposition was to ask him to frame the Budget in July instead of in November. But if that were done many important things that might happen during the three months might escape their consideration. Too early a Budget was as inadvisable as too early a canvassing for the honour of the President of the Corporation, leading to broken promises and disappointments (laughter). There should be some elasticity in Municipal finances. The principle underlying the framing of the Government Budget in such cases could not be applied to the Municipal Budget. It was the rarest possible thing for a Government official to carry out and see the completion of works during his term of office and if that principle were adopted in Municipal matters it would be disastrous. It was one of the charms of the office of being Municipal Commissioner that he could see the works recommended by him carried to completion. The proposition was good for theoretical purposes but in actual practice in municipal finance they must have certain elasticity.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir, who followed, said that so far as his experience went the standing Committee and the Corporation had not sufficient time to consider the various items in the Budget which had to be hurried through in consequence of insufficient time to study the details. He observed that the adoption of this principle would enable them to consider the new items more carefully.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said the mover of the proposition had taken support from the last chairman of the Standing Committee and he was supported by the present chairman but he asked whether the Standing Committee had considered their position in regard to this important subject. The Commissioner's argument that in framing the Budget they were to be guided by the provisions of the Act was unanswearable, but the question was whether the provisions of the Act were adhered to. The Commissioner was bound to frame a Budget in the form acceptable to the Standing Committee, so that the Committee might be able to follow the details carefully and closely. The real point was whether the Standing Committee and the Corporation had realised their responsibility in such matters, and he observed that they were not altogether free from blame. The real cause was that the Standing Committee and the Corporation should wake up to their obvious duties. Otherwise the results he said, would be disastrous.

Mr. Jamshedji Wadya supported the proposition, and said from his experience on the Standing Committee, it had ample time and opportunity to consider the details of the Budget. He supported the motion because it emphasised a sound policy.

Mr. Joseph Baptista said that they should extend every encouragement to the mover by accepting his proposition. He thought that the whole blame was to be attributed to the weakness of members who passed the proposals coming from the Commissioner with a view to oblige him. While Mr. Edwardes was acting as a Commissioner, he had proposed the abolition of town-duty, and he was held out as an ideal Commissioner. When Mr. Sheppard returned he insisted on retaining the town-duty, and the members echoed his views and decided to retain the town-duty.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

On the motion of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the report of the Bombay Development Committee, together with a letter from Government inquiring what action the Municipality proposed to take in order to give effect to the recommendations of the committee, was referred to a committee of the Corporation for report.

The meeting was then adjourned.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 16.

The Delhi conspiracy case being resumed to-day, evidence concerning house searches was given by a search witness who identified various articles, seized, one of which was a tin with clamps on it.

Evidence was also given of the arrest of Kali Pado Bose, a compositor in Calcutta, with ten "Liberty" leaflets in his possession. The Lokenath Press, Calcutta, was subsequently searched and a quantity of type removed.

Evidence was given by various railway employees in confirmation of a statement made by Dina Nath to the effect that Rash Behari Bose intended to travel from Delhi to Lahore but did not in consequence of a telegram received. The price of the ticket he bought was refunded to Amir Chand.

Mr. C. E. Sands, Assistant to the D. I. G., Special Branch, U. P., deposed that various seditious publications had been forwarded to his office.

The Court adjourned till to-morrow.

GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPALITIES.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now that some time has elapsed since the Government announced the suspension of the Municipality of Vambori in Nagar District, it will not be amiss to bestow a little reflection on the principles involved in the subject.

When a municipality is suspended the Government publish a statement of reasons but the other side of the subject is not known to the public.

In all cases of municipal maladministration, the usual reasons are: factions among councillors, profitless, prolonged discussions at the sacrifice of real work, apathy of the members to the urgent needs of the people, and the absence of alacrity to take up reforms suggested by the power that be.

The result is that local self-government is brought into ridicule, and apart from the disqualification it brings to the particular locality, a weapon is furnished to the opponents of local self-government to fling in the race of advocates of greater freedom.

The Municipal Act gives wide powers of supervision and control to the Collector, the proceedings generally go to him, and the subordinate revenue officers who are on the board, as nominated members, are supposed to be communicating with the Collector on all matters affecting the well-being of the people. There is hardly a mamlatdar or assistant or deputy collector, who does not think it his duty to keep an eye on the affairs of municipalities in his charge. The Collector, while on tour visits the municipal areas; municipal members make it their business to call on the Collector and the Collector makes a note on the sanitation, water supplies &c. He has probably to make a reference to the matters in his annual report.

In spite of all this, to swallow the contents of the Government resolution on the Vambori Municipality, without questioning how the things disclosed remained unknown to the Collector for a long period, is an act of injustice to the people.

The people never deny to the Government or to the Collector the general inspectorial powers, and all sane people will agree that a power of vigorous inspection is indispensable in the present state of public opinion in the country.

Under the Bombay District Municipal Act the nominated members are appointed by the Commissioner, who takes the recommendation of the Collector as a rule, and the Collector gets his names from the mamlatdar or the assistant or deputy collector. And it is very seldom that the Commissioner interferes in these recommendations. The nominated members are intended to supply the ballast, and to form a bulwork against cliques and factious spirit; naturally they are supposed to be men of leading and respectability. Where did the Vambori Municipality get its nominated members from? And if they were unfit to do their duty, whose is the responsibility? The foolish voters may have sent illiterate irresponsible members, but why were the nominees of Government to better, and why did they fail to resign or warn the authorities in time?

Then the President. If the Municipality had the right to appoint him. Why was the appointment not vetoed? If the appointment rested with the Government, why was the man, whoever he was, appointed? The matter is one of grave concern as the Government have reserved to themselves the power to appoint a president where the municipalities have failed to make a selection by two-thirds. The Government have got this power in the interests of the people and it is necessary to know, how the power is being exercised. Very lately Government have appointed presidents in several cases and yet the principle on which the Government act has not been disclosed to the outside world. In some instances the appointment has been made, without regard to the capacity of the nominee, or without a close scrutiny of his character and antecedents.—Yours, etc.,

X. X. Z.

BOMBAY "RAFFLES" CASE.

SIDE-LIGHT IN THE POLICE COURT.

A side-light on the visit of the "Bombay Raffles" to Sargent House, related in yesterdays' "Chronicle," was told yesterday, when Inspector Guider of the Colaba Police arraigned Dattu Babli, the gardener at Sargent House, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, to answer a charge of retaining stolen property.

It will be remembered that when Mr. Patrick Stewart was roused by the opening of a soda water bottle, the thief sped away, but had lightened himself of some of the burden en route.

In the garden, he had thrown away the trinket box, which contained among other things, a pair of sleeve-links, studs and a set of mother-of-pearl coat buttons. Dattu, the accused, working among his plants next morning, found the articles, and the police when searching the garden, found him wearing a cost on which the buttons were prominent. Mr. Stewart identified the property, and the charge at the Esplanade Police Court resulted.

His worship sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of fifty rupees.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

According to a private telegram received in Bombay His Highness the Aga Khan reached Mombasa on Tuesday and after performing the ceremony of opening a Jamatkhana left for Zanzibar. He was expected to reach Zanzibar on Wednesday.

THE GALLIA AT COLOMBO

BOMBAY STEAMER'S VICISSITUDES.

CREW LIVE ON SHARK'S FLESH.

The "Advocate of India" publishes the following telegram from its Colombo correspondent, dated July 15:—

The missing Gallia has arrived.

It will be remembered that she sailed from Seychelles on the 16th of June, and should have arrived at Colombo on or about June 25th. Owing to engine trouble, however, she has only just made this port, being nearly 20 days over-due.

She met with remarkable adventures on her protracted voyage, and the crew suffered considerable hardships.

Her return caused considerable excitement, quite a fleet of steam-launches and sailing-boats going out to meet her. She presented a curious sight, coming in with jury sails set, in augmentation of which awnings had been used. Only one of her two sets of engines was working.

It appears that the engines gave trouble on the outward voyage. She left Seychelles on June 16 and when about 50 miles out, the engines again gave trouble during most of the day. Next day they once more broke down, and frequent stoppages followed, one lasting for three days.

All the available sail and canvas was hoisted, and at the end of eight days after leaving Seychelles the fresh meat and fish were finished.

On her arrival here the coal was used up, the last meal had been eaten, and there was only enough water for two days more.

She experienced a rough time in the heavy monsoon seas. The engineers worked heroically, the Chief Engineer being on duty for thirty-six hours at a stretch.

Mrs. Gordon Sim, the wife of one of the Engineers, was the first on board the Gallia, on her arrival at Colombo, and there was a touching scene when she met her husband. Particular interest has been evinced in her case, because Mr. Sim, before the voyage was commenced, left instructions as to what she was to do if an accident occurred. Various interpretations have been placed on this action, but it must be remembered that a voyage in a fairly small vessel during the height of the south-west monsoon must always be attended with a certain amount of risk.

When the meat supply failed, the crew baited lines and trailed them over-board. Eventually they hooked a shark, and after an exciting struggle they got the fish aboard. They lived on it, though shark-flesh is not the most appetising of dainties!

The deck is strewn with broken and discarded fragments of machinery.

The Gallia had a cargo of copra, and about six months ago was chartered by Messrs. Thomson Williamson and Company of London and Seychelles for trade between Seychelles and Colombo. She was built in France in 1904. Her dimensions are 260 feet in length, 29 feet in breadth and 24 feet in depth. She was purchased by Messrs. James Mackintosh and Company of Bombay, and once belonged to the Swadeshi S. N. Company, for whom she traded between Tuticorin and Colombo. In 1912, she underwent extensive repairs to her hull and machinery. The vessel has one funnel. The propelling machinery consists of two twin screw triple expansion engines with an indicated h. p. of 2,000. She has a reputed speed of 18 knots an hour.

The engines of the Gallia broke down last year and considerable anxiety was felt owing to her being a week overdue on a voyage from Bombay to Bhavnagar. She left Bombay on the 5th June last year and while off the Kathiawar coast she experienced engine trouble and drifted about for several days before she was picked up by the Port Trust tug Rose which was sent to search for her. The Rose towed her safely back to Bombay. Amongst the passengers were one or two Europeans who recounted their exciting experiences.

THE WEATHER.

There is little fresh to record about the weather. Rain is still coming in driblets, and on Wednesday only a quarter of an inch fell, the total fall for the year being now 13.47 below the average.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 17th July '14		Total since 1st June '14		June 1st to 17th July. 1913		1912	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba [Obser. vatory] ..	0	25	20	51	45	05	15	24
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0	42	23	66	53	31	16	00
Esplanade [Ok. Tej. Hospital.]	0	42	23	67	52	30	15	17
Byculla [J. J Hospital] ..	0	49	25	33	55	36	14	78
Cumballa Hill	0	50	22	5	15	95	40	88

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

There was again a large attendance at the Gaiety Theatre last night, when the third gala night performance was given.

Two new turns were advertised, and a third was given, so that the programme included, with the turns which had been appearing during the previous week, five separate vaudeville acts, and these with the pictures, made up an exeedingly good evening's entertainment.

The Waterbury Brothers and Tenney give a musical turn which is well worth hearing—and seeing. Following a cornet duet, with a saxophone accompaniment, the Waterbury Brothers played several popular tunes on the rims of wine-glasses. The idea is not a new one, but we have never heard sweeter tones from glasses than the Waterbury Brothers produced last night—and they did not make the mistake that so many people who do a similar turn make, of playing old and hackneyed tunes. Instead they gave quite modern melodies, and their efforts were the more appreciated in consequence.

They then played on an instrument which was rather like a xylophone, but was more elaborate, and had pipes underneath like the pipes of an organ. From this instrument they produced the sweetest music. The Waterbury Brothers' turn is an excellent one, and Tenney weighs in with any amount of funny jokes and business which always gets there, albeit some of it is by no means new.

Ibox, the shadowgraphist, gives a turn which proved most acceptable; while the extra turn," given by Silva, a skirt dancer, was quite a feature of the entertainment. This young lady is skilful dancer and the lighting effects were excellent. Miss Elsie Colins, comedienne, and the Golden athlones fill out the bill.

The pictures included one purporting to represent the wreck of the Empress of Ireland. Some parts of this film were interesting enough but no one could be pleased with or interested in the scene in which the bodies of the dead are supposed to be carried off one of the rescue ships in coffins. Apart from the unreality of this part of the picture as shown, it is not a pleasant subject, and ought to be "cut out" before the film is shown again. The comic pictures screened were quite amusing.

THE SERVANT PROBLEM.

BOYCOTTER CONVICTED.

In the case in which Mr. Clarkson charged a servant of a neighbour, one Nazir with defamation for the purpose of preventing other servants from taking service with the complainant Mr. Camell the Kyd Street Magistrate delivered the following judgment:—

"I convict the accused under Section 500 I. P. C. and sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 20 or in default to undergo one week's simple imprisonment.

The accused Nazir, who is a cook, is charged under Section 500 I. P. C. with defaming Mrs. Clarkson of 29, European Asylum Lane by publishing about her the imputation that she did not pay her servants their wages.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused was put up by his employers who owed a grudge to the Clarksons to interfere with their servants so as to establish a boycott. Whether that be so or not, I have no doubt that the accused on June 9th, did publish the imputation complained of to Mahaboob, who had on the previous day joined the Clarksons' service as a cook.

There is the clear evidence of Mahaboob coupled with the corroboration of Mrs. Clarkson. The effect of the imputation would be to lower the credit of Mrs. Clarkson with the probable result that her servant would leave her service. There is evidence that Mahaboob did make preparation to leave. Mrs. Clarkson has stated that she was 20 days without a servant, and she attributes that state of affairs to the machinations of the accused.

Although publication was denied, the argument most strenuously urged in defence was the legal objection that inasmuch as the complainant has been paid by Mr. Clarkson, and not by Mrs. Clarkson, the person defamed, the prosecution must fail. The petition of complaint was in the name of Mr. Clarkson, but it may be observed that before process was issued Mrs. Clarkson was examined. Whatever the effect of that may be I am of opinion that this case is covered by the ruling in Chhota Lalu Mathabai (1900) 25 Bom. 151, where Jenkins C. J. in considering whether husband was "an aggrieved person" within the meaning of Section 198, Cr. P. C. in reference to a defamatory statement made about his wife, applied the test whether the husband could be said to have "a grievance capable of recognition by a Court of Justice," and not a merely "fanciful or sentimental" one. In the circumstances of this case, it appears to me that the husband was quite as directly and to as great an extent injuriously affected as his wife.

In the result I find the accused guilty under Section 500 I. P. C."

THE COTTON FIRE INQUIRY.

REPORT FINALLY SETTLED.

The members of the Edwardes Committee, appointed by the Government of Bombay in the last week of April to inquire into the cause or causes of the numerous outbreaks of fire that occurred on the Colaba Cotton Green and to recommend measures for the prevention of fires in future have now finally settled their Report, which will be submitted to Government shortly.

The details of this Report are not to hand, but we understand that the majority of the Committee have set aside the theory of spontaneous combustion and among the various probabilities they include incendiarism. The Committee have also made several recommendations regarding the storing of cotton and the future prevention of fires which they say should be put in force by special legislation.

MAIL STEAMER LATE.

BREAKDOWN IN THE ENGINE ROOM.

SALSETTE DELAYED 24 HOURS.

The English mail steamer Salsette, with the mails of the 3rd inst., which was due in Bombay at daybreak to-day will not arrive until to-morrow morning, and the mails will, therefore, be 24 hours late.

On receiving a Postal notice to this effect, a representative of the "Chronicle" made inquiries at the P. & O. office, and learnt that a wireless message was received stating that the Salsette had been delayed by a breakdown in the engine-room on the journey between Aden and Bombay. No further details were given in the message beyond that there had been a breakdown, and that the vessel would not reach harbour until Saturday morning.

The Salsette left Aden at 9 o'clock on Sunday night, and had all gone well she would have arrived in Bombay early this morning. She has been on the "ferry" run with mails and passengers between Bombay and Aden for several years. She has the following passengers on board:—

Mr. G. Bourne, Mr. V. G. Crittal, Mr. P. J. Draper, Mrs. Draper, Mr. S. G. Dunn, Mr. J. B. Ewan, Mr. L. B. Holland, Dr. T. Ireland, Mr. J. P. Keane, Mr. A. M. Kellas, Mr. M. F. Khan, Mr. S. A. Kidvai, Mr. A. G. Leach, Mr. H. LeMesurier, Mr. C. B. Luke, Mr. P. S. Macmahon, Major W. G. H. Manley, Mr. J. S. Mannin, Mr. W. R. Marnech, Mr. G. Martin, Mr. J. M. Mehta, Mr. N. J. Moschovis, Mrs. Moschovis, Mr. J. S. Nalwa, Capt. H. F. Parbury, Mr. W. Parsley, Mr. B. Prasad, Mr. C. D. Ranson, Mr. R. G. Robson, Capt. W. H. Salmon, Mrs. Salmon, Mr. J. B. Sen, Mr. Rammeth Singh, Hon. Mr. Justice Spencer, Mrs. Spencer, Mr. P E. Suttie, Major S. M. Tahowdin, Mr. C. E. Thompson, Mr. A. Ward, Mr. E. A Watson.

It was understood that another vessel will be put on to take the mails from Bombay to Aden, leaving here to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The following Postal notice was issued yesterday afternoon:—

As the English mail steamer is not expected to reach Bombay until Saturday morning the 18th instant, the departure of the Karachi mail steamer will be postponed until after the arrival in harbour of the s.s. Salsette. The Karachi, Sind and Persian Gulf mails will not be closed at the Bombay General Post Office until 6 p.m. on Friday the 17th instant.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE, MADRAS.

ATTRACTING STUDENTS FROM ALL PARTS.

The Women's College, Madras, opened on Tuesday last in the buildings till now called the Capper House Hotel, close to the office of the Inspector-General of Police South Beach. For the present, says the "Hindu," it is a second grade College. This year there will be only Junior Intermediate class and next year there will be Senior Intermediate class. Students will receive instruction in English, the Vernacular languages, Sanskrit, Latin, French, Ancient and Modern History and Logic. Those who desire to take up science will have to attend this College for instruction in English and languages and the Presidency College for instruction in Science. Miss Myers will teach English, Miss Dela Hay Oxford University (Principal), will take up Ancient History and Modern History. A Professor from the Presidency College will impart instruction in Logic. The Malayalam Pandit of the Presidency College has been asked to teach students of this College Malayam and Sanskrit. Arrangements are being made for the teaching of Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, French and Latin. Already applications have been received from pupils from Masulipatam, Kurnool, Secunderabad, Bellary, Nellore, Ongole, Yercaud, Bangalore, Madras, Padukotah, Ootacamund, Coimbatore and Malaher. There are at present 12 caste girls including Brahmin girls, 13 Indian Christian girls and 13 Anglo-Indian girls. It will not be out of place to mention here that the daughters of the following ladies and gentlemen have been registered as students of this college:—Mrs. Srinivasa, Acting Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Madras, Rao Bahadur N. Pattabhirama Row, late Dewan of Cochin, Mr. S. Narayanaswami Aiyar, retired Director of Education, Pudukotah, Mr. R. A. Srinivassa Aiyangar, Executive Engineer, Madras, Mr. P. Palpu, Superintendent, Central jail, Bangalore, and Mr. Y. Ponnaiya, Advocate, Bangalore. The site for the construction of a new building to locate the College is yet under consideration. There is a hostel attached to the college. There is accommodation for 22 students. Already 8 students have become members of the hostel. Separate arrangements have been made in the hostel for caste girls including Brahmin girls (a Brahmin woman cook is being engaged). European table for Anglo-Indian girls, and Indian meals for Indian Christian girls.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, the 15th July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

HIGH COURT

APPELLATE SIDE.

RIOTING AND GRIEVOUS HURT.

SOMGAL BHAWANGAR AND FIVE OTHERS *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

In this case, eighteen persons were charged before Mr. C. N. Mehta, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, with having in a body committed criminal trespass into a field in the possession of the complainant Gajrajagar in the afternoon of 5th July, 1913, within the limits of the village of Kantharia, in the Borsad Taluka of the Kaira District, and rioting and causing simple and grievous hurt to Gajrajagar and his men with a dharia (bill-hook) and sticks. The Sessions Judge convicted six persons out of these eighteen, and sentenced them to terms of imprisonment varying from three months to one year. It was further directed that each of the accused persons should execute a bond for Rs. 500, with two sureties of Rs. 200 each, to keep the peace for two years after their release from jail.

The story for the prosecution is this:—One Madhavgar, who was the complainant's cousin and a *Gosai* by caste died without a male issue, leaving behind him his widow Ganga and two daughters, and a house and some fields. On his death, his cousin Bavangar's son, Shivgar, alleged that he had been adopted as his *chela* by the deceased. The widow Ganga opposed the claim, and litigation ensued, which finally resulted in the defeat of Shivgar. One Harmangar and his party had then sided with Shivgar, and the complainant and his party sided with Ganga. Ganga died in 1912. After her death the complainant prevailed upon the daughters of Ganga to sell all her father's estate to him. But as he had not sufficient money on hand, he sold some of the fields to one Chunilal. The spite of the sale to Chunilal, one field was to be cultivated by the complainant. On 5th of July, the complainant had gone with a few labourers to weed in the field. They worked till noon quietly, but in the afternoon all the accused came in a body, entered the field and belaboured Gajraj and his men severely. The accused then ran away. The complainant and his men then went to the *Mukhi* of Kantharia, and made a complaint against the accused. Immediately, Kola, one of the accused's party, came to the *Mukhi* and made a complaint to him that he was in possession of the field as he was the old tenant, and that he and his men had been attacked by the party of the complainant. The police, after due inquiry, started the case against the present accused.

All the accused pleaded not guilty. The first three said that in fact they were in peaceful possession of the field and were attacked by Gajraj and his men, who accordingly were the real offenders; and that they had inflicted the injuries on Gajraj and his men in exercise of their right of private defence of person and property. The others stated that they had absolutely no concern or hand in the alleged fight, and had been falsely charged owing to enmity.

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel, dismissed the appeal.

Mr. Campbell (instructed by Mr. Desai) appeared on behalf of the accused. The Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

Re Tyebali Ismailji Esufbhai:—Mr. Bahadurji for the applicant, Abdul Kayum Abdul Kader, applied that the rule obtained by his client against the official assignee for making the latter a party plaintiff to the suit filed against the applicant be dismissed. Counsel said that a similar application had been made to the Chamber Judge but it was refused.

His Lordship discharged the rule with costs.

Re Nowroji M. Dubash:—Mr. J. B. Patel, for the insolvent, applied for three months' extension of the interim order. Counsel said that the insolvent's public examination had not been concluded owing to the heavy pressure of work before the Chief Clerk.

His Lordship granted two months' time.

Re Topandass Khimji:—On the application of Mr. Motiwalla a day was fixed for the consideration of the scheme of composition.

The following insolvents were granted their discharge absolute:—Gulam Nabi Shaikh and others; Arjun Bhicaji Bhatkar and another; Hassan Haji Mahomed Samar Memon; Nalter James Donop; William Baker; Pirojshah Cawasji and Naran Vithal Bhowsar.

ALLEGED CONCEALMENT OF PROPERTY

IN THE MATTER OF KARIM GANI MEMON AN INSOLVENT AND THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

This was the hearing of a notice under Sec. 104, Sub-section 3, of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, relating to certain charges of concealment of property and making of false entries in account books, to be framed against the insolvent under Sec 103, of the P. T. I. Act, at the instance of the Official Assignee.

The charges which the Official Assignee contended should be framed against the insolvent and which were mentioned in the notice, were that (1) the insolvent fraudulently and with intent to diminish the sum to be divided amongst his creditors, made away with a sum of Rs. 5,000 from Walji Ebji, one of his opposing creditors; (2) that he with the same fraudulent intention withdrew from his Bombay shop Rs. 5,721-4-6, wihout making a proper entry for it; (3) that he withdrew a sum of Rs. 13,780-6-0 from his shop and made various false entries as regards that sum, and made it pass through bogus accounts, on various dates.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the Official Assignee in support of the notice, and Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the insolvent.

His Lordship inquired of Mr. Desai what would happen under this notice.

Mr. Desai informed his Lordship that the matter, would proceed as if this was a warrant case under the Criminal Procedure Code, under clause 3 of section 104 of the Insolvency Act. What was to happen was that he had to furnish such evidence as would justify the Court in framing charges of concealment of property and making false entries against the insolvent.

Mr. Justice Davar:—That would be putting a man on his trial straight away without hearing him.

Mr. Desai:—On the affidavit, Mr. Justice Macleod ordered a notice to be issued under Section 104, and at the hearing of such notice, according to clause 3 of Section 10 he could lead evidence.

Mr. Justice Davar:—You suggest that you are entitled to lead evidence, as if you are the prosecutor.

Mr. Desai:—Yes, my Lord. The notice first came on the 1st April, 1914, and then your Lordship fixed it for 1st July, 1914.

Mr. Justice Davar:—I should first like to hear the explanation of the insolvent about these items.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, submitted that the petition in insolvency was filed on 11th May, 1912, The schedule was filed on 3rd April, 1913. The insolvent received Rs. 5,000 on the 16th July, and credited it to the opposing creditor. Later on, the opposing creditor's mehta brought to his mehta a statement of his account, in which statement, this entry of Rs. 5,000 was not entered and his (insolvent's) mehta, not having found that entry in the opposing creditor's statement of account credited it in the Warrangal shop account. Then about the second item, Rs. 5,721 was taken by the insolvent to Warrangal, and credited to his Warrangal account. Regarding the third item, an entry of Rs. 9,000 had been made in the insolvent's books. Rs. 5,000 was entered in Nur Mahomed Valli's account and Rs. 4,000 in Walji's account. The insolvent's mehta did not know of this, and credited the whole of it to Valli's account.

His Lordship at this stage asked Mr. Desai to proceed with his evidence

Mr. Desai then read the evidence of the insolvent given at his public examination held by the Chief Clerk in Insolvency.

Mr. Chandabhoy accountant, and Champsey Dosa, were examined as witnesses on behalf of the Official Assignee.

His Lordship reserved the cross-examination of the witnesses and asked. Mr. to explain to him his case against the insolvent.

Mr. Desai submitted that a prima facie case was made out to put the insolvent on his trial for these charges. The evidence that had been tendered was sufficient to frame a prima facie charge against him. Counsel then explained at length, how the various sums of money that had been taken away by the insolvent had not been accounted for, how false entries were made in order to square such accounts, and how that money (nearly Rs. 18,000) had gone into the insolvent's pocket.

After Mr. Desai had finished his address, his Lordship asked Mr. Davar whether he wanted to give any explanation as to why a charge should not be framed against his client.

His Lordship then rose for the day, and adjourned the matter till the next insolvency court day, i.e., 29th July.

Solicitors for Insolvent:—Mr. S. M. Chothia.

Solicitors for Official Assignee:—Payne and Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 17TH OF JULY, 1914.

Before The Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

After the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court Work is over.

For Decree Under 6 XII r. 6 against 1st & 5th Defendants.

C C 296-14—Motichand & D Vasanji Damodar v. Keshavji Divkaram & ors Mulla & M. Vachha & Co.

For Consent Decree.

406-14—Shroff ors. Bomonji Shapurji Chimodwalla Adam Ismail for G. H. Dalal.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1122-12—Manchershaw and N. Yeshwantprasad Hariprasad Desai and Co a firm v Messrs. Hormusji Rattonji Oomrigar and Co. a firm, Jehangir and S, Part heard.

837—13 **Sabnis and G Bibibai v. Mahomed Hoosein & ors M B Chothia Jehangir G & B.**

655—12 **Bhaishanker K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Prof Tribhowandas Kallianji Gajjar and ors Bicknell M R & Co Tyabjee D & Co.**

1056—13 **Captain and V Gomtibai v. Vallabhadas Hirji a firm and ors Shroff D and D.**

45—14 **Jamsetji R & D Magne Narsu v. Rajanna Narsu Metha D and L.**

1149—13 **J A Valles Anna Dominga Miranda & anr v. Jacquinne Vincente Pinto and ors.**

187-13 Dastur and Co Ratanlal Choonilal Pannalal v. The Municipal Comr. for the Co., of Bombay Crawford B & Co.

775—13 **Crawford B & Co The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v. Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal Dastur and Co Crawford B and Co.**

961—13 **Edgelow G W & Co Mulji Cursondas v. Madhowji Thakersey & Co a firm Payne and Co.**

437—14 **Little and Co The India Specie Bank** Limited in Liquidation v. Keshrichand Rupchand Edgelow G W & Co.

1029—13 **Tyabji D & Co The Advocate General of Bombay v. Benkuverbai & ors Madhojee K & C Mirza M & M.**

372—14 **Ardeshir H D & Co Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail v. Mahomed Haji Ismail Mans H M & Co.**

449-12 **Payne & Co Dady Nasserwanji Dady** & ors v. Heerji Ardeshir Dady & ors **Patel & Ez. Dastur & Co.**

507-14—Khunderao L & M Khumaji Guraji & Co a firm v. Dayabhai Chotalal & ors C P D'Cunha.

Before The Honourable Mr. Justice Macleod. In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing & final disposal.

Long Causes.

732-12—**Mulji & Tha Karimbhai Peer Mahomedbhai & Co. a firm v. Pranlal Kahadas Joshipura & ors Little & Co.** Part heard.

984-13—Mulla and M. Meghji Parinanand a firm v Hoosein Haji Moosa and anr.

649-13—In person (a pauper), Amibai v Vithoba Narayen Vennum.

1005-13—Amin and Desai, Gitabai v Radhabai widow and anr, Raghavaya N and Co, Smetham B and Co.

716-13—Mulla & M. Tokersay Jivraj & ors v. Anupchand Hansaji & ors Amin & D Ardeshir H D & Co in person.

389-11—Wadia G & Co. Mahomed Haji Abdoo a firm v. Tyeb Ismail & ors Little & Co.

893-13—**Matubhai J & M Virji Jetha & Co firm v. Govind Raghunath Thakur & A Tyabji & ors. Sabnis & G.**

1096-13—**Shivji Kooverji and Co a firm v Motilal Balmakoond and anr, Malvi H M and R, (Between 1 and 2 Defendants).**

1060-13—**Malvi H M & R Bai Ratanbai widow anr v. Dawoodbhoy Noorbhoy & ors. Payne & Co Jam E & D Mott & D.**

572-14—Payne & Co The Jumna Flour Mills Co Ltd v. Thakar Champsey Bhimji & Co a firm Wadia G & Co.

935—13 **Surajmal & Co. Manabai v. Sultanallibhai & ors Jam. R & D Dhanjisha & B Kharas & P.**

741-13—Captain and V. Bibi Shah Jehan Begum v Essak Sulleman Patka, Ard H D and Co.

967-12—Mulji K & Th the Advocate General of Bombay v. Bai Noni & ors **Tyabji D & Co.**

813-13—Bicknell M R and Co Esmailji widow Vallibhoy and ors v. Maneckbai widow and ors. Jeh S M and H.

255-14—**Mulji & Th R D Sethna v. Moosa Haji Essa & ors Mulji & Th Sunderdas & Co. (for a pauper) Dikshet & P (for a pauper) In Person (paupers).**

AN OFFICER'S CHIVALRY.

IMPRISONMENT TO SCREEN HIS WIFE.

Lord Cromer in a letter to "The Times," writes:—As I understand that the case of Mr. Aylmer Cameron is likely before long to be brought before the House to Commons, I shall feel obliged to you if you will allow me to state that, had I not since the Easter vacation been confined to my house through illness, it had been my intention ere now to draw attention to this subject in the House of Lords.

There can be no reasonable doubt that a great injustice has been unwittingly committed, and that it ought to be redressed. Under the circumstances as they were presented at Mr. Cameron's trial, his conviction was inevitable, but it was due to the fact that from a chivalrous wish to screen his wife he declined to make any defence. I submit that if the Secretary for Scotland, with whom the matter rests, is not already convinced of Mr. Cameron's innocence, it is imperative that a full and impartial inquiry should be made into the facts. I mean an inquiry conducted in public by some wholly independent authority who is not as yet pledged to any opinion on the subject.

I should like to add that I have only recently become slightly acquainted with Mr. Cameron. My sole interest in the matter arises from two causes; first, because as a former officer of the Royal Artillery I shall be glad to see a stain removed from the character of a brother officer; and, secondly, because some 45 years ago I was at the Staff College with Mr. Cameron's father. A finer officer never lived. He was desperately wounded during the Indian Mutiny and obtained the Victoria Cross for conspicuous gallantry in the field.

The petition which was presented to the Government on behalf of Mr. Cameron was very numerously signed by all classes, and, indeed, from the point of view of the authority of the names, constitutes, I should think, almost a record document of this description. It has now been for some months before the Scottish Office without, so far as I am aware, the matter having yet been decided. I cannot help entertaining the conviction, based on recent precedents, that if the individual concerned had been a member of a powerful trade union the petition would have received somewhat more prompt and sympathetic attention.

As I am unable to carry out my original intention of dealing with the question in the House of Lords, I can only express a hope that the matter will engage the earnest attention of one or both Houses of Parliament.

MR. CAMERON'S PETITION.

The charge on which Mr. Cecil Aylmer Cameron was found guilty at Edinburgh on June 3, 1911, was that he and Mrs. Cameron, acting in concert, fraudulently pretended that a pearl necklace which had been insured for £6,500 had been stolen from Mrs. Cameron's person in Edinburgh, and attempted to defraud the underwriters of the insurance policy, says "The Times."

Mr. Cameron, in his petition to the King praying for a reconsideration of the case, points out that on the occasion of his trial at Edinburgh he did not tender himself as a witness, being constrained from doing so by the duty which he considered he owed to his wife. Mrs. Cameron, however, has since her conviction made a confession admitting her acts, but asserting the innocence of the petitioner. He accordingly prays for an opportunity of establishing his innocence.

Up to the time of his arrest in February, 1911, and until the latter part of March of that year, he fully believed the statements made to him by his wife. At the trial he gave his counsel instructions that they were not to conduct his defence upon lines which would throw the blame on Mrs. Cameron, although at that time he had ceased to believe wholly in the information given to him by his wife. The petitioner and his wife were both sentenced to three years' penal servitude in June, 1911. Mrs. Cameron was released in the following September owing to ill-health, and the petitioner was released in May, 1913, after serving two years of his sentence. Having suffered the penalty imposed upon him, Mr. Cameron asks that a new inquiry may be held in order that he may remove from his name the dark stain which rests upon it.

The petition has been drawn up with the help of Mr. Gore-Browne, K.C., who is confident that Mr. Cameron is innocent. With a number of appendices the petition makes a bulky volume of 140 pages, and copies have been sent to members of Parliament by Sir Herbert Raphael, who, in a covering letter, says that he honestly and sincerely believes Mr. Cameron to be entirely innocent of the charges. He states that Mr. McKinnon Wood has refused to advise the King to grant the request for a new trial. He adds that they are not asking that the conviction may be set aside but merely that the opportunity may be given to Mr. Cameron to present his real case before another tribunal.

"Capital" is responsible for the following:—There is a strong rumour at Shillong that Cachar and Sylhet are to be restored to Bengal, and Assam be converted into a frontier province. The quidnuncs go so far as to say that Sir Archdale Earle will not return to the administration.

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HEALTH OF BOMBAY

REPORT FOR THE SECOND QUARTER.

CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT.

The Executive Health Officer's report for the second quarter of 1914, ended 30th June, states that the improvement in public health noted in the Report of the preceding quarter continued during the period under review. The City was free from the epidemic incidence of any disease except Plague.

Among the notable features of the period may be mentioned:—

(*i*) the continued decrease in the mortality from phthisis (398) which was the lowest on record for the second quarter;

(*ii*) the mortality from plague (2,103) which was higher than in 1910 (2,030), 1912 (1,052), and 1913 (1,748), but lower than in the second quarter of any other year since 1898;

(*iii*) the reduced mortality from small-pox (108)—the lowest since 1907 (27);

(*iv*) the decrease in the mortality from fevers (759) which was lower than in 1912 or 1913;

(*v*) an increase (plus 314) in the number of births registered (4,255) compared with 1913 (3,941).

Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913, an increased mortality was registered chiefly from plague (plus 355), respiratory diseases (plus 120), diarrhœal diseases (plus 41), cholera (28 and Diseases of the Nervous system (plus 10); among the decreases, on the other hand, may be mentioned those under malaria (—9), fevers (—34) and phthisis (—104).

The mortality from all causes shows an increase of 392 and iniant mortality (2,046) of 54.

The number of *live* births registered during the period under report, however, shows an improvement and exceeded the figure for the second quarter of 1913 by 314.

If a comparison be made with the decennial averages, the health conditions of the quarter will reveal much improvement. Except for an inconsiderable increase under nervous diseases (plus 38) and a fairly large one under respiratory diseases (plus 185), a large decrease will be noticed under every other principal cause of death: 1,292 under plague, 245 under phthisis, 182 under small-pox, 142 under cholera, 89 under measles, 30 under fevers, 39 under diarrhœal diseases; while the total mortality for the quarter shows a saving to the city of 1,976 lives.

The number of births registered, however, was 165 less than the decennial mean, 4,255 *live* births were registered during the quarter, being 314 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1913, but 737 less than in the preceding quarter and 165 below the preceding decennium (1904-1913).

VITAL STATISTICS.

The number of deaths registered from all causes during the quarter was 9,660, being 309 more than in the preceding quarter and 392 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1913. Of the total number of deaths, 3,722 were of persons born in Bombay, 5,489 of those born out of Bombay and 449 were of those whose place of birth could not be traced.

Plague caused 2,103 deaths, being 1,460 more than in the previous quarter and 355 more than in the same quarter of the last year. 2,392 Plague attacks were recorded during the quarter.

To Small-pox 108 deaths were due, being 17 more than in the previous quarter but 3 less than in the second quarter of 1913. 193 Small-pox attacks were recorded during the quarter.

Measles occasioned 76 deaths, being 97 less than in the antecedent quarter but 2 more than in the second quarter of the last year.

Fevers registered 759 deaths, being 189 less than in the foregoing quarter and 34 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1913. Of these, 666 deaths were attributed to Ague and Remittent Fever, being 193 less than in the previous quarter and 23 less than in the second quarter of 1913. Enteric Fever caused 50 deaths, being 16 more than in the previous quarter but 2 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. No death was ascribed to Relapsing Fever; there were none in the proceeding quarter and the second quarter of 1913.

From Influenza no death was registered as in the corresponding quarter of the last year. To Whooping Cough 1 death was due, against 3 in the previous quarter and in the corresponding period of the preceding year. From Cholera 40 deaths were registered, being 32 more than in the previous quarter and 28 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1913. 59 Cholera attacks were registered during the quarter. To Diarrhœa 586 deaths were attributed, being 63 less than in the foregoing quarter but 21 more than in the second quarter of the antecedent year. Dysentery caused 183 deaths, being 66 less than in the preceding quarter but 20 more than in the corresponding period of 1913. 77 deaths were the result of Puerperal Septicæmia, being 4 less than in the previous quarter but 12 more than in the second quarter of 1913. To Leprosy 15 deaths were due, being 1 less than in the foregoing quarter and 7 less than in the second quarter of 1913.

Hydrophobia caused no death, there were 4 deaths in the previous quarter and 3 in the corresponding period of the last year.

Cancer occasioned 15 deaths as in the corresponding quarter of 1913 against 17 in the preceding quarter.

The number of deaths amongst children born prematureiy was 38, being 2 less than in the previous quarter but 12 more than in the previous kuarter but 12 more than in the second quarter of the last year.

From Debility 475 deaths were registered, being 132 less than in the preceding quarter and 12 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1913.

To Old Age 405 deaths were due, being 164 less than in the previous quarter but 47 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year.

The Diseases of the Nervous System caused 579 deaths, being 31 more than in the previous quarter and 10 more than in the corresponding period of the last year.

72 deaths were registered from the Diseases of the Circulatory System, being 5 less than in the foregoing quarter and 21 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1913.

Phthsis caused 398 deaths against 429 in the antecedent quarter and 502 in the second quarter of 1913.

To the Diseases of the Respiratory System 2,428 deaths were due, being 395 less than in the preceding quarter but 120 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year.

Of these, 992 deaths were the result of Bronchitis, being 5 less than in the previous quarter but 86 more than in the corresponding period of the last year.

From Pneumonia 1,072 deaths were registered, being 348 less than in the previous quarter and 16 less than in the second quarter of 1913.

The Diseases of the Digestive System caused 278 deaths, being 44 less than in the last quarter and 49 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1913.

No death from the Diseases of the Lymphatic System was registered during the quarter, there being 3 in the previous quarter and one in the corresponding quarter of the last year.

The Diseases of the Urinary System brought about 72 deaths, being 15 less than in the previous quarter but 6 more than in the same period of the last year.

From the Diseases of the Generative System 38 deaths were recorded, being 12 more than in the last quarter but 12 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1913.

To the Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion and Connective Tissue 21 deaths were due, being respectively 2 more but 4 less than in the preceding quarter and the corresponding quarter of the last year.

The number of deaths due to Accidents was 161, being 18 less than in the preceding quarter and 21 less tahn in the second quarter of 1913. Of these, 22 deaths were the result of poisoning, being 14 more than in the antecedent quarter and 6 more than in the corresponding period of 1913; of these, 12 were suicidal, 6 accidental, 1 from snake-bite and in 3 cases the circumstances under which the poison was administered were not known. From Drowning 24 deaths were recorded, being 3 more than in the previous quarter but 11 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year; of these, 8 were suicidal, 9 accidental and in 7 cases the circumstances under which the deaths took place were not known.

The number of deaths amongst children under 5 years of age during the quarter was 3,112 against 3,277 in the preceding quarter and 3,044 in the corresponding quarter of 1913.

The Diseases of the Nervous and Respiratory Systems respectively caused 445 and 1,124 deaths. To Small-pox 42 deaths were due and Measles caused 69 deaths. To Debility 458 deaths were ascribed and 38 deaths were amongst children born prematurely.

At the Burying and Burning Grounds of the City 6,040 bodies (including 322 Still-born) were buried, 3,613 burnt and 342 (including 13 Still-born) conveyed to the Tower of Silence. At the Haines Road Cemetery 288 bodies were cremated at Municipal expense.

During the quarter 2,620 certificates of the cause of death were received; 1,407 from Medical Practitioners (being 113 more than in the preceding quarter and 35 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1913), 45 from Hakims and Vaidyas; 943, from different Hospital Authorities; the causes of 158 and 67 deaths were certified by the Commissioner of Police and the Coroner of Bombay respectively.

The Registrars certified the cause of death of 250 persons after seeing them during their last illness and verified the cause of death of 6,600 persons on the information gathered from the relatives of the deceased and of 189 persons after seeing the dead bodies. The residence of 1 person could not be traced.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE HAJ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is some days since I read in your columns a letter from the Secretary of the "Khuddam-i-Kaaba Society". This gentleman suggests that the Mahomedans of India should float a company of their own, and that they should carry the Hajees at a cheap and uniform rate. Now this solution seems to me to be a far-fetched one. Why not adopt the much more simple, effective and Islamic remedy of dissuading these poor misguided souls from undertaking such a journey. Let those only travel who can do the journey in comfort and with ease, for does not the Koran itself say that the Haj is only incumbent upon those whom "God hath placed in affluent circumstances?" Would not the "Servants of Kaaba Society" do a great service to their "holy places," and would they not exactly achieve their object, if they protected the Kaaba from this annual and ever-increasing onslaught of destitute, decrepit and perhaps disease-distributing humanity? Need the Mahomedans be told to do this?—Yours, etc.

Bombay, July 16.

JOHN HUGUENOT.

LICENSING OP MILK.

At to-day's meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee consideration will be given to a letter from Messrs E. D. Cooper and Company forwarding copy of a letter addressed by their attorneys Messrs. Mulla and Mulla to the Superintendent of Licenses, in which they protest against the license fee demanded by that officer for the sale of condensed milk and state that in order not to be troubled and bothered in future in case chemists selling condensed milk are held to be sellers of milk under Bombay Act VI of 1913, the firm have ceased from 30th June, 1914, to store or sell any kind of condensed milk. They further state that the officer is not justified in requiring them to apply for a license, knowing full well that they are not sellers of milk as contemplated under the aforesaid Act, and they submit that it is clear from the Act that the object of the legislature is to exercise a check over the adulteration of natural milk obtained in and from out of Bombay for the immediate consumption of the public in Bombay and not over condensed milk which cannot be adulterated. They request that the question may be decided according to the meaning of the Act.

ST. GEORGE'S NURSING HOME.

Under rule 2 of the rules for the management of St. Georges' Hospital Nursing Home, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the following medical men to attend and treat patients in the Home:—

Lieutenant-Colonel L. F. Childe, M.B. (Lond).

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Street, M. B. (Cantab).

Lt.-Col. S. H. Burnett, M.B., C. M.

Lt.-Col. T. Jackson, M.B., B. Ch.

Lt.-Col. S. C. Evans M.B., C. M.

Major T. S. Novis, F. R. C. S.

Major G. McPherson, M.B., C. M. (Glas).

Captain I. Davenport Jones, M. D (Lond.)

Mr. J. W. Field, M. R. C. S., M. R. C. P., M. Ch., of the G. I. P. Ry. Co.

Mr. S. A. Powell, Police Surgeon.

Dr. W. Nunan.

Mr. T. S. Jackson, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.

I. M. S. Officers in Military employ in Bombay.

R. A. M. C. Officers on duty in Bombay.

Naval Medical Officers on duty in Bombay.

The Maharaja Holkar of Indore with his suite will leave Darjeeling by special train on July 20th and is expected to arrive in Calcutta on the following day. He will remain in Calcutta for a few days d then go on to Indore.

LIEUTENANT HARDINGE, SON OF THE VICEROY OF INDIA, FIRST HOME IN THE 33-MILE INTERNATIONAL CAVALRY RIDE.

Lieutenant Hardinge walking his horse towards one of the steeps.

After his 33-mile ride he took the jumps in fine style.

Lieut. Michaud, the clever little Frenchman, followed on his heels.

His horse was his first care.

Lieut. Delvoi, the dashing Belgian, was the third officer home.

The British Army scored a great success when Lieut. the Hon. W. C. Hardinge, of the 15th Hussars, rode into Aldershot, the first officer home in the 33-mile ride from the Horse Show at Olympia. The youngest of all the competitors, the son of the Viceroy of India, he had beaten the best riders from the crack cavalry regiments of the world. He trotted his mare about for the judges' inspection, and then rode her round the steeplechase course in splendid style. Our illustrations are reproduced from the "Daily Sketch."

TRIAL OF JAFFER JOOSUB.

DIRECTORS EXAMINED

THE "BADLA" BUSINESS.

Further hearing was resumed yesterday at the tenth sitting of the third criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court before Mr. Justice Hayward and a special jury of the case in which Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D., charged Jaffer Jusoob, lately manager of the Credit Bank (now in liquidation), with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 48,588-5-3 between 10th December, 1912, and 10th June, 1913, and in respect of a further sum of Rs. 16,000 on 1st September, 1913.

The Hon. Mr. M. R. Jardine, acting Advocate-General, and Mr. M. F. Nicholson, instructed by the Hon. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; the accused was defended by Mr. K. Mc Kemp and Mr. Rustam J. Modi, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Hiralal and Mehta, solicitors.

Hiralal Chhotalal Shroff, a director of the Credit Bank and a money-lender, examined by Mr. Jardine, said he did not know English. Jaffer asked him to become a director and he agreed with the hope of getting fees. It was not his desire to become a director but he was attracted by fees. His money-lending business was to the extent of Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 30,900 a year. He had not lent any monies to the Credit Bank but he had borrowed some monies. He was residing at Baroda and on receipt of information by letter he came down to Bombay to attend the Board meetings and returned to Baroda the same night. The proceedings in the Board were conducted in English and he did not follow what was going on. Jaffer was aware of witness's ignorance of the English language. He might have put a question or two at the Board's meetings. He was inquiring how the Bank was getting on and he was told that the Bank was doing very good business. The question was put to Jaffer and Mr. Kazi and both gave the same reply. To his knowledge he was never a member of the sub-committee. He was never asked to become one and he never consented to be one. He did not even know that he had signed the sub-committee's minute book. Jaffer had asked him to put his signature on the book shown to him (minute book) saying that his signature was required on the proceedings of the Bank. He signed because he had confidence in Jaffer. On two or three other occasions he had made similar signatures. He used to sign the minute book after the Board meetings. The Board meetings lasted for about ten or fifteen minutes. Before he signed the sub-committee's minute book, nothing was explained or read over to him. He had drawn his fees as a director. About a year ago he was appointed a director of the Baroda Tramway Company. The proceedings of the Board meetings there were conducted in English and witness's knowledge about the affairs of that Company was the same as that about the Credit Bank. He subsequently resigned from that Board.

TEMPTED BY FEES.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kemp, witness said that he did not know who appointed him a director. Jaffer told him that he was appointed a director. All the directors knew that he did not know English. He did not know what the sub-committee was or how often it met. He knew the ordinary routine of a Bank. It was to receive money and to pay money. That was all he knew. He did not know that there was some sort of responsibility on him as a director. He thought that he was to sit at the meetings with others and he consented as he was tempted by fees. He was selected because Karmali knew him. He received fees as a director; others were paid and he was paid. He had good business connections at Baroda. The Credit Bank had a branch at Baroda and witness attended it once or twice a month, not frequently.

To his Lordship witness said that the annual turn over of his business was about forty or fifty thousand rupees. His capital was about fifteen thousand rupees. All his business was in Baroda and none of his property except ten shares of the Baroda Tramway Company was in British India.

To further questions put by Mr. Kemp, witness said that he owed some monies to Noor Mahomed on hundies but he had since paid the amount to the liquidator.

Rahim Jusoob, a brother of the accused, examined by Mr. Jardine, said he was a director of the Credit Bank from 1910 upto April, 1912. He had served on the sub-committees many times. He sometimes signed the sub-committees' minute book after the Board meetings. He signed at Jaffer's request. Before signing, sometimes he read what was above his signature. Sometimes he did not read. All the time he was a director, he never knew who Hassan Brothers were. The manager told him that they were a big firm consisting of several partners doing very large business. Jaffer never told them that it was a speculative business He knew Mahomedbhoy Nensey then. He now knew about Mahomedbhoy's financial position. Then he took him to be a man of means. Jaffer and Mahomedbhoy both told him that Mahomedbhoy had large businesses. He did not know that there was a decree against Mahomedbhoy which the latter could not pay and Jaffer had advanced him money to pay off that decree. He knew Hassanalli and Ahmed but he did not know that they formed the firm of Hassan Brothers. While he was director, he did not know that Jaffer was speculating. Witness was adjudicated an insolvent. His partner Noor Mahomed was also adjudicated His firm was insolvent because it consisted of the witness and his brother Noor Mahomed. The Credit Bank had filed a large claim against Rahim Jusoob and Company. There was no claim against him personally.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kemp, witness said that he had been acting as a director in several companies. He believed that the directors were not responsible for the loans. It was the business of the manager under the supervision of the directors. By that he meant that all the facts must be brought to the directors and everything must be done with their consent so far as was required by the articles of association. It was his duty to ask whether the parties to whom loans were given were good or bad, substantial or unsubstantial. Witness asked about that several times at the sub-committee meetings. The committees never met in the latter part of the Bank's existence. Subsequently he did not ask because of the assurance given by Jaffer. On almost all occasions, he satisfied himself on receiving the assurances from Jaffer. Witness was satisfied because he believed that whatever business Jaffer did for the Bank must be right.

Witness was always satisfied with the business done by Jaffer. He had money dealings with the Credit Bank on behalf of Rahim Jusoob and Company. He had money dealings with Noor Mahomed as a partner in Rahim Jusoob and Company. He first started the Bombay Weaving Company and then took Noor Mahomed as a partner. Upto the closing of the Bank they were both well off.

SIR BHALCHANDRA'S EVIDENCE..

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, examined by Mr. Jardine, said he was a director of the Credit Bank from December 1910 till the end. He attended almost all the Board meetings. The qualification shares were offered to him by Jaffer with a view to make him qualified. He had never paid anything in respect of those shares either to the Bank or to any one else. He was not willing to join but he joined because a great deal of pressure was brought upon him by Jaffer and his friends. He had not paid for the shares because no call was made from him. He was present at a meeting held on 17th December 1912. Among the business done on that day was the sanctioning of a loan of Rs. 75,000 to Hassan Brothers and Mahomedbhoy Nensey. He did not know who Hassan Brothers were or what their means were. He knew nothing about them. The loan was sanctioned because the sub-committee recommended it.

What was before the Board to show that it was recommended by a sub-committee?—It was my belief that the sub-committee brought it forward.

What was before the Board was the rough minute book written by the manager and supposed to be the recommendation of the sub-committee. The sub-committee book was never placed before the Board. There was nothing to ascertain that as a matter of fact they were recommended by the sub-committee. He had never seen the sub-committee book. Treating them as recommendations of the sub-committee, he relied on the representations of the manager The Board meetings generally lasted about half an hour. Whenever there was a doubt about a party they asked the manager, who assured. He did not remember any special discussion as to Hassan Brothers at the Board meetings. Witness next proved other heavy loans sanctioned to Hassan Brothers, Mahomedbhoy Nensey and Noor Mahomed and Company. While he was a director, he did not know that the *badla* business was done by the Bank. So far as he remembered it was not sanctioned by the Board. He heard of it after the Bank went into liquidation.

Cross-examined, witness said that he knew of the responsibilities of a director of a Bank. He was responsible so far as he understood the business. It was his duty to find out and understand the business. At these meetings he did try to find out and understand the business. He had learnt latterly that the value of the shares given to him was debited to him in Noor Mahomed's account. In one case he had signed the dividend warrant but the money was not paid to him. He never thought of it afterwards. The liquidator of the Credit Bank had made a claim against him and other directors for over twenty-three lakhs for their conduct of the bank's business. He remembered the manager saying at a board meeting that Hassan Brothers had at their back Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed and Jaffer Sher Mahomed. Personally he did not know that these two persons were wealthy but he relied on Jaffer's information.

Tricumrai Dalpatram Mehta also a director of the Credit Bank, was the next witness examined by Mr. Jardine.

What are you?—I have become a bankrupt (laughter).

What were you before?—I was a partner in G. Mehta and Company, jewellers at Pydhownie.

He became insolvent after the Credit Bank failed. He became a director at the suggestion of Jaffer. He had no previous experience as a director and he was a resident of Bhownagar and his jewellery business was attended to by his partner. Witness was asked to become a director as Jaffer wished to open branches in Kathiawar and Bhownagar. He was a man of standing in Bhownagar and was worth about Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 30,000.

Examined by the Advocate-General, after lunch, witness said that he came down once in two or three months and stayed a couple of days to attend the Board meetings. He did not understood English very well, nor did he follow the proceedings of the meetings and he never visited the Bank as a Director for anything but Board meetings. His name appeared on sub-committees and he had signed the Minute Book after the Board meetings, at the request of a clerk, who indicated the place. He did not read the minutes—he could read but little—and the only enquiries he made were from Jaffer. This he did whenever he came to Bombay just before the Board meetings, and Jaffer used to tell him the Bank was doing well. He believed Jaffer when the accused told him they were doing business with substantial people. Witness was present at the Board meeting when a loan of Rs. 75,000 was sanctioned to Hassan Brothers and Nansey Khairaz. Kazi Saheb had read out the item and the Director—he among others—had sanctioned it. He did not know Hassan Brothers or Nensey Khairaz, and he sanctioned it merely because of Jaffer's statement that they were doing business with substontial persons These replies would serve for the other loans sanctioned. He did not know that Jaffer was doing business on his own account.

Continuing, witness said that he borrowed about Rs. 30,000 or 40,000 for his shop—for himself and his partners. He had a thousand shares, for which he paid Rs. 10,000. Rs. 5,000 were due yet on them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kemp, witness said that he had experience as a shr ff in the Bhavnagar State: he used to buy State hundies. He had presided at one of the general meetings, where he read a speech. He did not read it well. Jaffer had told him that Kazi Saheb could not be present, and asked him to read the speech. He knew the business duty of a director, but not its legal side. He did not however, know people on the Bombay side, and so couldn't say whether they were substantial or not. The liquidator had made a claim on him and he was not trying to evade his responsibility.

T' e hearing was adjourned.

CO OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

MR. DEVADHAR'S LECTURE IN NASIK.

(From a Correspondent.)

NASIK, July 16.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, of the Servants of India Society, addressed on Wednesday a meeting of the representatives of various sections of the community in Nasik in the Vijayanand Theatre, on how co-operation could help agricultural and industrial working classes.

Mr. J. McNeill, Collector of Nasik, presided.

Before the commencement of regular business Mr. R. G. Pradhan proposed a resolution recording the sense of the meeting of the profound loss India had sustained in the sad death of Lady Hardinge and expressing deep sympathy with His Excellency the Viceroy.

The resolution was passed in silence.

The meeting authorized the chairman to wire the resolution to the Viceroy.

Mr. McNeill in introducing Mr Devadhar spoke of him and the Society to which he belonged in very appreciative terms and assured the audience of the sympathy of the Government with the co-operative movement.

Mr. Devadhar explained the place of the co-operative movement in the work of national advancement, moral and material, and after giving a brief but clear resume of its progress in Europe and Japan by quoting figures, showed what remarkable progress it had made in India. He said that the movement if well organized and controlled was bound to prove a source of great economic and social benefits to the people and particularly to the agricultural, industrial and labouring classes. He detailed the extent of the work in this presidency and mentioned the types of co-operation organized by several gentlemen in various parts of the Presidency. He gave instances of a few typical societies started by the Servants of India Society and described their working in some detail. In conclusion he appealed to the intelligent audience to take up the work in the district where there was fresh field.

Mr. McNeill, in his speech, eulogized Mr. Devadhar for his very lucid and informing lecture and exhorted the leaders of Nasik to follow the example of workers in this field in other districts assuring them that thereby they would promote the material and moral well-being of the poorer classes.

A Committee was appointed to take measures for the spread of co-operative movement in the town and the district of Nasik.

CHINO-TIBETAN RELATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The "Daily Telegraph's" Peking correspondent states that in consequence of the rupture of the Simla negotiations the Chinese Government fearing Tibetan forays has ordered the Szechuan commanders greatly to strengthen all posts on Tibetan marches, particularly Chiamdo, Hsiangchen and Tachienlu but not to take the offensive unless attacked. Sussia is plainly postponing action until she sees how far England is prepared to go whilst the Urga Government is now adopting the same formula as Lhassa, namely that an autonomous region must be surrounded by a quasi-autonomous region consisting of the Inner Mongolia, Kobdo and Uliasoutai, which would mean a death-blow to extramural China and a constant incentive to border warfare.

MUNICIPAL SUPERCESSION EXTENDED

It is notified in Thursday's Bombay Government Gazette that whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that the period of six years for which the Municipality of Dharangaon was superseded by Government Notification dated the 1st July 1908, and the 8th June 1911, is insufficient for the purpose of rectifying the effects of the incompetence and default of the said municipality, the Governor in Council is pleased to continue the said period of supersession until the 30th June 1915.

The Central Standing Committee of the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference has accepted the invitation of the Mahomedans of Rawalpindi to hold the twenty-eighth session of the Conference there in December next.

THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

A COINCIDENCE.

It is peculiar to read in India, as the writer did this week in an English paper which devotes a good deal of space to things theatrical, that a letter had been received from Tom Davies, written in Kalgoorlie (Australia), giving news of many music hall performers who either have been to Bombay or are coming here. The peculiarity lies in the fact that the paper arrived here the same day that Davies and his dare-devil companions in the "motor-cycling in mid-air" act left Bombay after a week's engagement. Davies, who is a Manchester man, sent news back to Manchester of the following artistes:—W. C. Fields, Add Reeve, Gilday and Fox, the Two Bobs, the Elliott Savonas, and Farr and Farland. The last named couple will be remembered as the "star" turn in one of the early weeks of the Bandmann-Rickard Circuit, while all the others are, one believes, on the same tour, and will be seen in Bombay sooner or later. Harry Lauder was also in Australia at the time—but he is not coming to Bombay. The "silver" to be got out of a visit to India, with its comparatively small theatres and the long journeys between the towns in which he could play, would not be a good investment for the great Harry.

LAUDER IN AUSTRALIA.

Lauder, it appears, commenced his Australian tour in America, and the first night's takings were £1,700. If the manager of a theatre or music hall in India found so much money in his "house" he would think that the age of miracles had returned, or was, at any rate, back on a Saturday to Monday trip! We have seen managers in Bombay smiling large-sized smiles when had an audience worth as many rupees. That, however, is quite beside the point. It was about Lauder and the lady that one started to write.

It seems that the fable of Lauder's stinginess has penetrated to the Antipodes, for a lady journalist in Melbourne interviewed him on the subject. Harry just laughed at the suggestion and stoutly affirmed that "there never was a Scotchman yet who was not called stingy. Andrew Carnegie is doing his best to disprove the statement, but most of us poor folk have to take it and get along the best way we can. But listen. "Tis all good advertising and if those who tell the stories because they don't like me don't know they are doing me a good turn, far be it from me to stop them." Which just shows that though Harry isn't stingy he is canny, which is equally Scotch.

SCOTTISH CANNINESS.

Then he told the lady penciller this yarn, just to prove the national "canniness." Said he: "A tramp passing a neat little house in the London suburbs saw a big man in a tam-o'-shanter bending over a flower bed. 'Hoo's a a wi' ye, mon, the day?' asked the wily tramp, thinking the Scotch accent would get him something. 'A'm doon on ma luck laddie, an' makin' for Glesca, ma ain toon,' he continued. 'A' ken richt weel a brither Scot like yersel winna see a countryman in sair necessity wi'oot haudin' out a helpin' hand.' The tam-o'-shanter man looked up, and replied 'Mein vriendt, I ondherstand not der Gineze. I vhas Sherman, and shpeak only der language of mein own country, und der Angleesh. I dink you petter ask a policemans for de Ginese consul to send you back to your own country.' Then, as the disgusted tramp was moving away muttering about d—d foreigners, he added with a chuckle, "Na, na, laddie, ye dinna tak me in Ye're na mair Scotch than I'm German'"

MISS CARLOTTA ADDISON.

Many theatregoers now in India will hear with regret of the death of Miss Carlotta Addison, for many years the ideal representative of sweet and gracious old ladies on the stage—none so sweet and gracious as herself. It is all in keeping that she should have played her part in "Pygmalion" at His Majesty's Theatre; and, within a few hours, "silently stolen away." Her name still figured after her death as a promised worker at the theatrical garden party on the following Thursday; for she was in the forefront of the orphanage movement, and of all like it. Miss Addison came of a fine old theatrical family, and was one of the famous group surrounding the Bancrofts at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. Notably, she was the Bella in "School," Tom Robertson's best play, and she treasured the little milk jug she carried so many nights. Her tender and pathetic Ruth Rolt, in Pinero's "Sweet Lavender" at Terry's is another pleasant memory of the playgoer. Miss Addison's death—she was but sixty-five, for all her long record—will be deplored by a large circle of loving friends.

THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

Disraeli's preface to "Venetia," in which the novelist averred that "he had tried to shadow forth 'as in a glass, darkly' two great spirits of the time," might serve Mr. C.E. Wheeler, too, in respect of "The Golden Fleece," produced at the Haymarket recently, says a writer in the "Sunday Chronicle." After all, it is a shame that the comic song writers and the distinguised litterateurs who write the revues should have a monopoly of topical allusion. Why should the weakness and wickedness of our public men be withheld from the serious dramatists? The political life—and its social side—of our time are full of dramatic possibilities; a passionate romance, and temptation to dishonest gain, as we have had it deeply impressed upon us of late. Unfortunately, if he has gone to real life for his incidents and characters, Mr. Wheeler has failed to make them seem real on the stage. Partly he had the actors and actresses to thank for this.

WEAK CHARACTERS.

When his niminy-piminy old city man spoke of pulling the strings of empire, of instigating strikes and quelling them, running newspaper of world-wide circulation, of wrecking railways and reputations, all for the building of his personal fortune we declined to believe that the thing we saw on the stage had brains or bone for such an enterprise. When his blustering young politician spoke of juggling with parties—of using the Labour party to discomfit the Liberals, and of throwing both together, in his good time in order to become member of a Tory Cabinet—we feel that this talkative lad did not have the strength of character to dominate a Sunday school debating society. Partly the lack of fine acting, partly the crudity and glibness of the dialogue, were responsible.

A PLEASANT (?) PAIR.

Old Lomas professed no personal interest in politics, though he planted his stupid son in the Cabinet, just to keep himself informed. He really wanted Stavelly, M.P., for ally, but Stavely thought he could do better work on his own acount. So the patient old man stood by. "Sow your wild oats, my lad," said he. Incidentally, the wild oats included the seduction of Lomas's idealistic daughter, within the father's knowledge, and her eventual desertion, also within his knowledge. This pretty pair of rascals came together at last, in full sympathy as to the propriety of political infidelity, or personal infidelity, of commercial corruption, of the ruthless desertion of friends, for your own aggrandisement, be in power or in wealth.

Poor Sylvia Lomas, who allowed political enthusiasm to develop into the old, familiar intrigue, is the one human, appellant creature in the play. And she tried one's patience badly when she devoted the last ten minutes to a soliloquy, reviewing the events of the three preceding acts with minute common sense, and concluding that she didn't care. She was quit of a cad, happily a mother, and still the devote of the Cause. Miss Beatrice Smith played this part very well.

A NEW ALLUSION.

The ability to see farther through a brick wall than most people has been commended as a useful accomplishment, but it is perhaps still more useful to be able to walk through one in case of need. This is what a young lady apparently does at St. George's Hall in the new illusion entitled. "Walking Through a Wall." There seems no doubt about the solidity of the wall. It is built in an iron frame and weighs something over a ton. On the night the illusion was first performed some fifty or sixty people went upon the stage and tapped and hammered and peered into the wall until they had satisfied themselves that it was none of your jerry-built structures, but quite a respectable and trustworthy arrangement of bricks and mortar. Whether or no, the girl passed through it. She didn't climb over. She didn't crawl under. But one moment there she was—in front; and the next—there she wasn't. Of course you don't see the actual passing through. Two screens prevent that. The girl stands close against the wall and a screen is put round her. On the other side of the wall another screen is placed. Mr. P. T. Selbit, the inventor of the illusion, then commands the "passing through," removes the screens, and there is the girl the other side of the wall. It is a wonderfully clever and effective illusion, and is—like most of the Maskelyne and Devant mysteries—quite inexplicable to the uninitated.

MARIE LLOYD'S RETURN.

It is scarcely necessary to emphasise the fact that at the Golder's Green Hippodrome on the evening of her first appearance after her American tour there was a warm welcome for Marie Lloyd. Her voice was somewhat affected by a cold, caused (as she afterwards stated) by "the change of climate," but otherwise she was in her best and brightest—and sauciest—form, as certain of her songs and "business" soon showed. Miss Lloyd wore a series of splendid frocks, looked very pretty and dainty, and scored with her old songs, "What's the Matter with Woman's Dress?" "The Ankle Watch," and the Coster Honeymoon song with the refrain, "I'd Like to go Again to Paris on the Seine." She also introduced the newly-boomed American ditty with the "no meaning or two" phrase, "Who Paid the Rent for Mrs. Rip Van Winkle all the time old Rip was away?" This ditty, being vulgar without being funny, she had better "cut it out," as they say in the land where it comes from, says the writer of Variety Gossip in the "Referee" Really the only number giving Marie the best chance for acting, singing, and dancing was the cleverly written and tunefully composed Paris honeymoon song. That "went" tremendously. So much so that the singer almost had to give a fifth song. She gave a little speech instead—a very nice and neat little speech of thanks for her splendid reception, showing how glad she was to be at home again, and assuring us that, "after all, the Americans are not a bad lot when you know 'em!"

A POWERFUL FILM.

A film which will probably be seen in India before long is "England's Menace" which had a trial run in London a few days before the last mail left. It is a London Film Company's production, concerns a threatened invasion of England, and is full of powerful situations of a kind well calculated to arouse patriotic enthusiasm. The principal villain is a foreign spy, who, having secured a position as butler in the house of the British Prime Minister's Secretary, uses his opportunities to copy some papers referring to the movements of British ships and soldiers. The Secretary's children—two wonderfully smart youngsters—have an amateur wireless outfit, which the spy uses to receive messages from his Government. In the end it is the children who are the spy's undoing, for they find a burned fragment of a sheet of paper on which he had decoded a message, and they copy it. When the spy discovers what the children have done he endeavours to prevent them getting away with the paper. Having struggled free from the wireless room, the children rush for their motor-cycle, mount it, and dash off to Downing-street, with the spy (also on a motor-cycle) in hot pursuit. The chase is very exciting, and ends in disaster for the spy, who runs full tilt into a motor-car. Of course as soon as the children tell their tale it is a case of "Wake Up, England!" Using the enemy's own code, the Prime Minister sends out a wireless message which turns back the enemy's ships, and thus saves the situation. "England's Menace" is splendidly acted, the cast including Mr. Charles Rock, Mr. Gerald Ames, Mr. Vincent Clive, Mr. Arthur Holmes-Gore, and Miss Edna Flugarth. Most of the photography is very good. The scenes showing a number of battleships under steam are particularly fine.

THE WATERBURY BROTHERS.

Appearing at the Gaiety to-night.

NEW TURN AT THE GAIETY.

Ibex, a Clever Shadowgraphist.

THE SECRET OF OLD AGE.

DIET OF BENEFICENT BACILLI.

Professor Metchnikoff's theories on longevity are, of course, well-known, and the recent article on the subject in "The Times," *a propos* of the savant's 70th birthday, has attracted considerable attention. According to the Professor the phenomena of old age are the result of contamination of the blood by intestinal poisons. Among these one of the chief is Indol, writes the Paris correspondent of "The Times."

In a conversation which I had with Professor Metchnikoff he assured me that this poison could be eliminated by careful attention to diet along the lines indicated in his books and articles. The object of the liet is to introduce good microbes into the system. These are of two kinds, the one producing sugar and the other lactic acid. He continued:—

"For 17 years I have eaten nothing except what has been cooked; no raw food of any kind, in the form of fruit or otherwise. I find my sugar in dates surrounded with Bulgarian bacilli; the lactic acid comes from the well-known preparation of soured milk. This I take in the early morning at my first breakfast. I begin with a plate full of vegetable bouillon. After my pot of soured milk I drink a cup of weak tea—not black, as you have it in England."

Professor Metchnikoff is notoriously vigorous for his years and seems to find no need for holidays. He tells me that he will absent himself from the Pasteur Institute during the month of July and take up his residence in the forest of Rambouillet. There he intends to devote himself more ardently than ever to scientific research. "At the Institute," he remarked, "I am subject to many interruptions. I look forward to my holiday because it gives me a larger freedom for my particular pursuits."

Professor Metchnikoff says that he persists in his regime because in his own case it has given such good results. He comes from a short-lived family; he is the only one remaining, and he attributes this fact to his system of diet. Many savants of his generation are unable to continue their labours, whilst he supports with ease the close and exacting labour of the laboratory. He takes meat and vegetables at his two principal meals in the day, lunch and dinner, but his consumption of meat is very restricted, though he does not insist that it shall be white. Compote of fruit forms a part of each repast.

Ceylon has been awarded the Rubber Growers' Association's Gold Medal for the Best Show of Plantation Rubber in the Exhibition. The second Medal was awarded to Malaya.

Apropos of the recent strike at the Agra Medical School the I.-G. of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces records as follows in his annual report:—In February 1914 with the exception of 17 students all the male students went "on strike" and remained absent from the school from the 14th February to the 21st March, when they unconditionally returned to work. The female students also went "on strike" for 3 days. In connection with the serious breach of discipline 4 male and 1 female students, who were the ringleaders, were dismissed, and 6 males and 2 females were rusticated for one year.

TOBACCO ACT AMENDMENT.

REPORT OF THE CORPORATION COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed by the Bombay Corporation to report on the provisions of the Draft Bill for the amendment of the Bombay Tobacco Act of 1857, have submitted the following report:—

The Committee would point out in the first instance that in the Act of 1857 the special duty on tobacco was called "the Municipal duty." In the absence of any specific provision as to the appropriation of the revenue realized from this duty, this definition left no doubt, however, as to the body to whom the proceeds were to go as the result of the financial arrangements arrived at between Government and the Corporation. It is unnecessary to go into the history of the transfer of the proceeds from this duty to the Municipality. Ever since the Government of India's orders issued in the year 1866 to the effect that "the tax on tobacco and snuff in Bombay being of a nature of a local tax the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction its transfer to the Bombay Municipality," the Municipality has uninterruptedly received the revenue and no question has ever been raised as to its transfer to the Municipality. The subsequent financial arrangements arrived at between Government and the Corporation have been based, amongst other conditions, on the understanding that the proceeds from the Tobacco duty would always go to the Municipality, and the Committee recommend that with a view to obviating any misunderstandings in the future, the Corporation should respectfully urge that a provision should be introduced in the Amending Bill clearly specifying that the realizations from the Special Duty, after deduction of expenditure in respect of its collection, shall be payable to the Municipality.

THE MAXIMUM DUTY.

It will be seen from the Commissioner's report that he proposes that the maximum rate of duty leviable per maund specified in clause 4 of the Bill should be raised to a figure above seven-and-a-half rupees, say ten rupees, so as to allow in the future of an enhancement being made in the rate of duty without legislation, should the conditions of the trade warrant it. The Committee concur in this suggestion, and they beg to recommend that Government be moved to amend the clause so as to raise the maximum duty to Rs. 10 per maund. They also recommend that Government be requested to consult the Corporation before reducing the rate of duty now levied under the Act.

The existing Act permits the free import of tobacco up to 8 lbs. in weight for private consumption of the importer. This provision, it is stated, leads to considerable quantities being imported for trade purposes. It is therefore proposed (clause 5 of the Bill) to allow one pound only to be imported free and that only when the tobacco is in the actual possession of the intending consumer. The Tobacco Trade Association object to this alteration, but the Committee are in favour of the proposed amendment.

RETAIL LICENSES.

An important change proposed in the Bill is the abolition of retail licenses. The Committee are of opinion that the immediate effect of the change would be an increase in illicit importation to an extent that would seriously affect the proceeds of the tax. They therefore beg to recommend that Government be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that the system of retail licenses should be retained and that the number of license holders be largely increased.

Another very important change proposed in the Bill is in regard to the procedure to be adopted in the matter of adjudging confiscations and awarding penalties. It differs from section 20 of the existing Act in that it does not give any powers in this matter to Magistrates. It is proposed that as in the case of infringements of the Customs Act, the proceedings should be held before an officer of the department concerned and not before a Magistrate. The Committee understand that, in spite of the provisions of section 20 of the existing Act, *viz.*, that all confiscations and fines under this Act may be adjudicated and levied by any Magistrate of Police for the Town of Bombay, it has been, as a matter of fact, customary for the Collector and his officers to adjudicate fines and penalties. They therefore see no objection to the proposal to specify clearly the procedure to be adopted in the matter.

THE REDUCTION OF "FREE" TOBACCO.

Mr. D. E. Wacha submits the following minute to the report:—While agreeing generally with the report I am strongly of opinion that it is a great mistake to consent to the proposed reduction in the quantity of tobacco to be carried by an individual from 8 to 1 lb. Instead of doing any good it would create great dissatisfaction among consumers. A consumer here and there may try to defraud the revenue. But that fact or contingency rather should not be made a kind of penalty for all honest consumers. I condemn this kind of legislation. Moreover, I should like to enquire whether tobacco inspectors are always immaculate and scrupulous in the discharge of their duties in this respect? If there be a fraudulent consumer, is it not the case that there are corrupt inspectors who levy blackmail or concoct cases which may be absolutely false? In matters of opium and liquor inspection there have not been cases wanting to prove that official inspectors are not above corruption. Again, my opinion is that by the proposed reduction of the quantity Government would be creating greater dissatisfaction even than what prevails now. And it should rather be the duty of Government not to create fresh unrest by economic legislation of this character. The clauses of the new Bill, it is presumed, are based on reports of inspectors and other officers. I am one of those who would never implicitly rely on such *one-sided reports which are never published in order that they may be verified.* In matters of *all revenue legislation* I am a great sceptic about what Government may say in its statement of objects and reasons necessitating legislation. It goes on reports *ex cathedra.*

The report as signed by the majority was accepted at yesterday's meeting of the Corporation.

SCIENTIFIC SPANKING.

AMERICAN MOTHERS' SCHEME.

A movement has been started by a Mothers' Club, over 100 strong, at Haverford, Pennsylvania, to nationalise and standardise the punishment of children, says the New York correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph." It is agreed that the discipline of children can be best promoted by corporal punishment, judiciously devised and systematically executed, but it is complained that hitherto American mothers have generally failed to recognise that offences and their punishments should bear fixed or logical relationship to each other.

These Pennsylvania mothers have divided all offences into three groups, thoughtlessness, disobedience, and moral turpitude, and they aim at creating a standard maximum and minimum punishment—some form of spanking that really punishes without injury—duly modified according to age.

It is agreed that all punishment shall be upon the bare skin, and always in private, each parent being allowed some latitude in view of the fact that some children require more than others.

"Scientific spanking" seems to be the watchword of Haverford's club, and the effort to work out a scale of punishments suitable to juvenile offenders commands general sympathy in a country where, as regards native Americans, families are usually very small and frequently very spoiled.

In this connection one notes with pride that Haverford mothers contrast the discipline of British children to the disadvantage of American juveniles, and they suggest that the explanation is that British mothers realise that to spare the rod spoils the child.

PEER'S FIVE-FOOT CIGAR.

The "Printer's Pie" dinner held on June 24 at the Savoy Hotel was the occasion of time-honoured jests and practical jokes. The audience included not only famous authors and popular artists, but brilliant wits, and one of the most delightful incidents of the evening was the presentation to Lord Lonsdale of a massive cigar five feet long!

There was, of course, a "pie" course in the menu, but the procedure adopted was almost as "upside down" as that reminiscent of the aeroplane dinner a few months ago. The loyal toast was submitted immediately after the soup, and Mr. Hugh Spottiswoode (chairman) told hardy "chestnuts," each of which was heralded by an explosion. The dining-room was suddenly plunged in darkness, and the guests peered strangely at each other's faces in the flickering table lights.

There was a brilliantly lighted stage on which celebrated artists leapt and caused curious noises, which were said to be in the "Pie Futurist" musical style.

Then there were bouts of boxing arranged by Mr. Eugene Corri, the protagonists being Mr. John Hassall and Mr. Tony Sarg. The match differed from others in one important particular—neither boxer was in any way damaged.

The chairman announced that the publication of "Printer's Pie" had resulted in a sum of £20,000 being devoted to charity.

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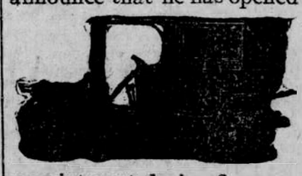

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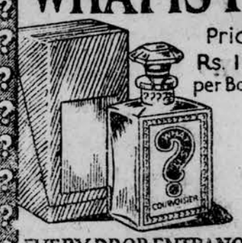

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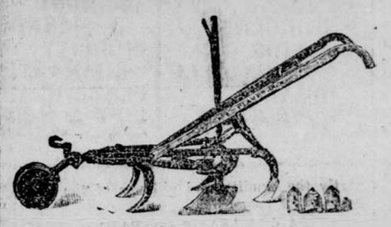

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